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FAVORABLE TIDE SEEN IN VARIED TRADE FACTORS

Proposed Reduction in Taxes Coincident With Firmer Tone in Stock Market

STRUCTURE OF BUSINESS FOUND ON SOUND BASE

Financial Leaders Encouraged by Treasury's Estimates of Income for Fiscal Year

Encouraging economic factors, evidencing the underlying stability of general conditions, have been forcibly brought to public attention in widespread fields of busines, finance and government. Coincidentally a firmer tone developed in the New York stock market Nov. 14.

Announcement of the Government's plan for a reduction of $160,000,000 in the federal income tax was welcomed by financial leaders as conclusive evidence of the Administration's confidence in the basic situation.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said the Government's action had no connection with the stock market. In announcing the tax reduction plan, however, Mr. Mellon stated that the indications are that business profits, dividends, interest and wage payments this year would "considerably exceed" 1928.

Reserve Buys Securities

Government confidence in the situation was further strengthened by the meeting of Treasury, Department of Commerce and Federal Reserve Board officials with President Hoover at the White House, where it was known that the stock market was discussed. The reserve system in the last three weeks has purchased $300,000,000 in Government securities to aid in stabilizing the money market.

Efforts to prevent bear raids on the market were taken by the New York Stock Exchange which called for lists of its members' borrowed and loaned stocks. This was interpreted as a move to discourage short selling and to prevent organized efforts to profit from unsettled market conditions.

Meanwhile the money market was "pegged" at 6 per cent, with bankers reporting available sums unlent at the close of the market day. Heavy reductions in brokers loans are indicated.

Heavy Trading Continues

The firmness of the market Nov. 14 was evidenced on opening. Just before the close of the previous day an order was placed for 1,000,000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Smuts to Address Big Peace Rally in United States

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The decision of General Smuts, former South African Premier, to extend his present British tour to America is understood to be a sacrifice in the interests of world peace, for the leader of the opposition in the South African Parliament thereby is expected to miss the important opening of the Legislature in Cape Town early in 1930.

General Smuts, who delivers the last of his three Rhodes lectures in Oxford on Nov. 16, has arranged to said for New York on Dec. 24, returning Jan. 11. He will be accompanied by Philip Kerr, secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, who have consented to Mr. Kerr's absence at the Soldier-statesman's special request.

During his stay in the United States, General Smuts will be the guest of the League of Nations Union. He will address a number of meetings, including a rally in New York on Jan. 5 in connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations.

He will also give addresses before the Council of Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the Carnegie Endowment, and the International Peace Association. He will also visit Washington. Although no announcement has been made that he will see President Hoover, there is little doubt that the statesman who helped to draft the Versailles Treaty will be a White House guest.

He has also received a cordial invitation to visit Canada and hopes to go to Ottawa first. But this part of the arrangements is still undecided. The Monitor so far has been unable to confirm the report in well-informed circles that General Smuts has been sounded about accepting the governorship of the British East African colonies. Strong in his advocacy of justice for natives, General Smuts is no less firm in his opinion that the future welfare of South Africa lies in increasing the numbers of white settlers and in leadership by the white people.

ELECTION REFORM IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The President has signed the new election reform law, the principal feature of which provides for the issuance to each registered voter of an identification card containing his picture, to prevent impersonations at the polls.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14
Sporting News—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 12, 13 and 14

FEATURES

Advertised Feature Article 7
Order of the Rainbow
The Young Folks' Page 10
The Home Forum 11
Improved Volition
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Japan Disappointed Over Ratio Claims

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

ALTHOUGH official confirmation was unavailable, it is learned authoritatively that Japan's claims for 70 per cent of American strength in cruisers carrying 8-inch guns have met with a discouraging reception both in London and Washington.

Recent diplomatic correspondence from those capitals has been a closely guarded secret at the Foreign Office, but this afternoon's papers gave prominence to reports of an Anglo-American tendency to reject the Japanese ratio claims, arousing editorial criticism which also appeared to be cropping out in some official circles.

James M. Cox Halts Display of Stock News

'Let Nation Forget Panic and Go to Work,' Is Order to His Papers

DAYTON, O. (AP)—James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, and Democratic nominee for President in 1920, owner of a group of newspapers in the North and South, including the Dayton Daily News, Springfield Press-Republic, Miami Metropolis and Canton News, has issued orders to his publications to take all stock market news off the first page. Asked why he did it, he said:

"The purpose is obvious. The buying of stocks in the market, or, if you want to call it so, speculation, is a minor and incidental thing in the life of the country. The emphasis we have given it makes it appear that more people are interested than in our normal pursuits. The inevitable reaction came. It is nearly, if not quite, over, and yet all of our newspapers are filling the public mind with the idea of disaster. This can easily develop a psychological condition hurtful to the general interest.

"There is a distinction between journalistic enterprise and sensationally squeezing, without regard to consequences, the last atom out of a dramatic event. The operations of the stock market should be set back in their proper department, but, of course, without suppression of fact or development. The great masses of the people who are not involved can pursue, uninterrupted, their course in commerce. Otherwise the impression will grow that we are on the verge of a serious industrial depression. What is not in any sense justified by fundamental conditions now can be created by widespread timidity or fear. The impressions of the country in this active age are on a very sensitive center, and the newspapers are in a position to render great benefit or to create serious injury.

"My thought as publisher was to help our public forget the panic, which has been in no small degree mental with the holders of securities, and let the country go to work. For more than a year the general efficiency of business has been below par because of a speculative obsession."

Spain Delays Opening of National Assembly

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The postponement of the opening session of the National Assembly carries with it the shelving for the time being of the long-expected disqussion of the new Constitution.

After the action of the seven generals composing the court-martial at Valencia, to whom the fate of Señor Sanchez Guerra, former Premier, was intrusted, the political scenery has been silently shifted. The man in the street can only judge of what is going on from the actions of the Government, and not from its communiqués, for the latter are always veiled or vague. They invariably contain assurances of strength and a threat to enemies. After the Guerra trial this became more emphatic, and now it is generally believed the seven generals, by acquitting Señor Guerra, are held to have adopted an attitude of open defiance to the Government. From this, complications may well arise. If the Government resorts to the expected reprisals and retires ths members of the court-martial, disaffection in the army will spread.

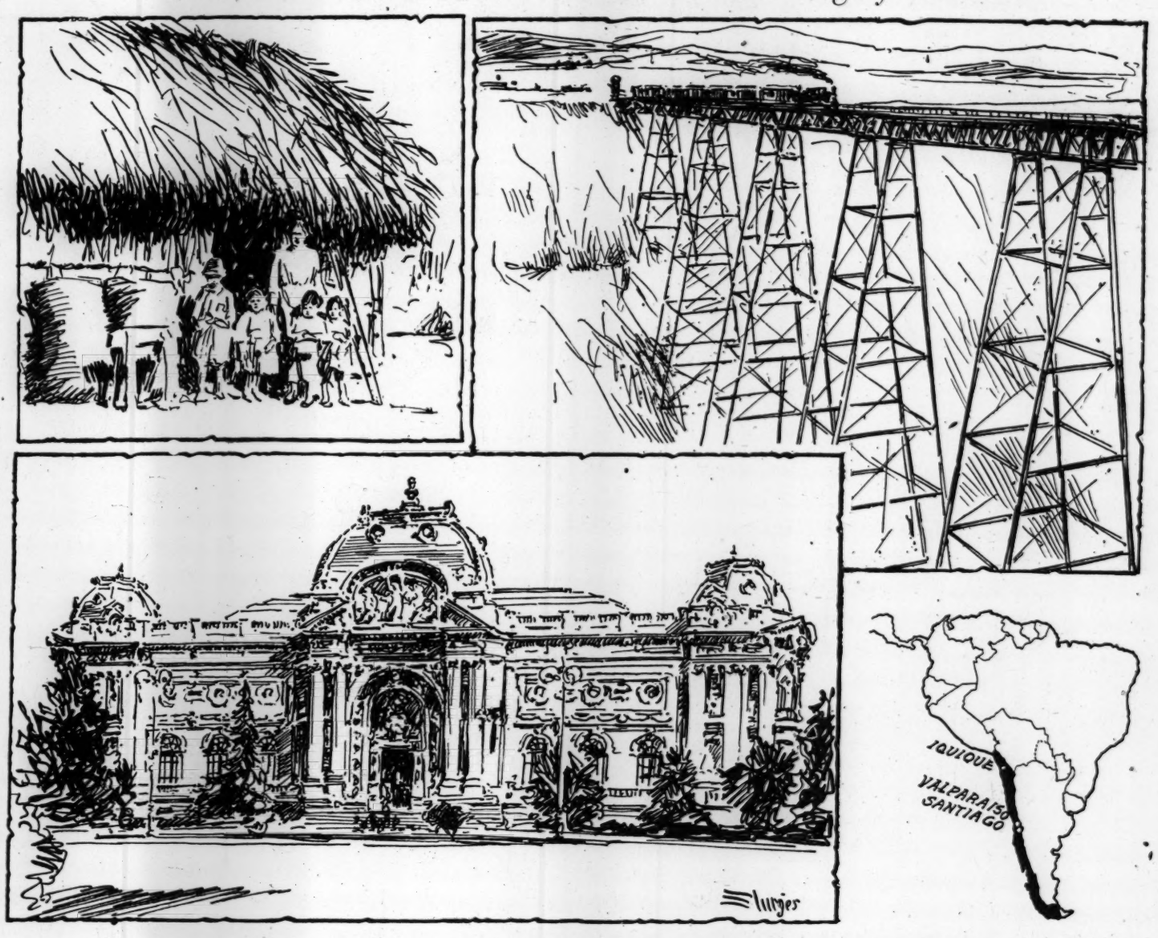
The popularity of Sanchez Guerra is made manifest, not only by the attitude of the crowd outside the court, but by everybody inside the building. Although a state prisoner charged with a serious political crime, Señor Guerra mingled freely with others in the courtroom and the judges themselves, as if he were merely a distinguished personage and a spectator at his own trial.

The Government has not yet published a word about the nature of the verdict, and it is probable it will be revoked by the Captain-General and then be referred to the Supreme Court of the Army and Navy.

The immediate results have been the Government's determination to shelve the discussion of the new Constitution.

The acquittal of Señor Guerra after his open confession that he came to head a revolution to restore the old Constitution has placed the Government in a predicament from which it will take time to extricate themselves.

Ancient and Modern Blend in Chile—Land of Mighty Contrasts



Upper Left Is the Humble Thatched Dwelling of the Small Peasant of the Chilean Farm Lands. Upper Right Is a Train Steaming Over the Great Trestle Bridge That Spans a Ravine of the Andes in the Nitrate Desert Region, on the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway. Below Is the Magnificent Edifice of the Fine Arts Palace in Santiago, and, on the Right, a Map of South America Showing in Darkened Portion Long Narrow Strip Occupied by Republic of Chile.

CHILEANS HIT TRAIL TO NEW PROSPERITY ERA

Period of Political Trials Ends in Good Order and Trade Stimulus

By DR. ISAAC JOSLIN COX
Professor of Latin-American History, Northwestern University

Chile is a land of contrasts, inordinately long and narrow, inclosed by the Andes running closely parallel to the Pacific. Rainless in the barren north, its bleak and rugged southern slopes are subject to almost continuous rainfall. It embraces within its extremities absolute deserts and some of the rainiest areas outside the tropics. Its central zone presents a pleasing complement of snowy peaks, smiling valleys and picturesque lakes.

Its people present just as many contrasts. Its aborigines—the Araucanian Indians—were of unusually hardy and stubborn stock, while its conquerors came from the more progressive elements of the Iberian Peninsula. Its conquest was a matter of centuries, characterized by frontier strife, forced unions and attempts at forced labor. The Chilean population of today has a good sprinkling of north Europeans. It is as sturdy and energetic a population as can be found in South America.

Scant mineral wealth rewarded the original Spanish pioneers. Chile had perforce to become an agricultural colony. Today its mineral deposits form its most important national resource; its nitrates, iron and copper ores form major items in its trade, while the Panama Canal breaks the isolation that made it one of the most remote regions of the world. Its few short, but swift, mountain streams

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

New Coal Legislation in Britain to Set Up National Wages Board

Plan to Shorten Hours Without Reducing Miners' Pay to Be Worked Out by Special Committee—New Measure Faces Conservative Opposition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government has decided to make provision for a national board to deal with wages and conditions in the coal industry in forthcoming labor bills covering reduction of hours and regulation of output and prices.

The Cabinet is already committed to hours which mine owners allege must entail reduced pay. A decision reached after prolonged negotiation with miners' representatives on one side and owners on the other, completes a scheme whereby the Government hopes to liquidate pre-election pledges to its supporters in the coalfields.

The majority of the owners still oppose the Government's proposals, but the miners' representatives have accepted them, after long demur.

There are now to be two official bills in Parliament. The first is to reduce maximum legal working hours in the mines from 8 to 7½, to set up a wages board and to compel owners to combine their marketing arrangements in each district so as to regulate both output and prices. The second is to nationalize royalties from the mines and to compel amalgamations among the economically connected coal pits. The provisions dovetail into one another and have apparently been drafted to give something to owners at the public expense in the way of enhanced coal prices to preent a lowering of wages when the miners receive their long demanded reduction of working hours.

The Government counts upon its majority in Parliament for these proposals, as the Liberals generally approve them, though the Conservatives are adverse. The chief difficulty expected is the cry that "your coal will cost you more." To meet this the Government proposes to differentiate between coal required for various purposes.

"Unsheltered" exporting industries, such as coal and iron, for example, are to receive their supplies at reduced rates. Other industries which are thought to be able to afford it are to pay more. In the second category are understood to be private individuals, generally also public utility undertakings, gas works, electricity concerns, railways, and public departments.

The Yorkshire Owners' Association, which alone among mine proprietors' organizations, supports the Government's scheme, admits that higher coal prices must come. The mines have long been working at a loss, it says, and "the cry for cheap coal is being used for the purpose of defeating the necessary coal trade reorganization."

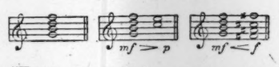
British Anti-Noise Rule Evokes Plan for Right and Left 'Toots'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Britain's campaign against excessive noise has started. The Minister of Transport's regulations came into force recently, and a circular was issued stating: "Although it has not proved possible to deal in the regulations with the use of motorhorns of an exceptionally strident and disturbing note, the Minister would appeal to motorists to refrain from using motorhorns of this type."

Arthur M. Goodhart, writing to The Times, says: "About 20 years ago, when some of the horns produced musical sounds of inoffensive quality, I suggested to the makers that an attempt should be made to standardize the combinations employed and to attach some meaning to them.

"If, for instance, a horn normally produced the chord GBDF, the dominant seventh in the key of C, which could be sustained as long as required, two resolutions would be possible, one indicating left, the other right.

For Instance, Thus—

"Even unmusical persons might with practice recognize the difference between two notes p and four notes f. By the omission of G in the first example and G and F sharp in the second, the number of parts could be reduced to three.

"Other combinations and resolutions to which a definite meaning was attached could be developed later."

"But when is a noise not a noise?" A representative of The Christian Science Monitor put this question to a policeman on point duty in one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city. "The answer's a lemon," came his reply, and he proceeded to explain that London "bobbies" are too busy directing traffic to pay much attention to noises.

"The old song says, 'A policeman's lot is not a happy one,' but in future," he continued, "we shall have to possess the additional qualification of a nice taste in noise.

People Law Abiding

"Anyhow it's too soon yet to try and judge the results of the new regulations. But we find the public soon falls into line with new rules, once they're understood—people are naturally law-abiding, though you might not think it."

Stenson Cooke, the secretary of the Automobile Association, believes the regulations will cause the retirement from active service of many old-fashioned and unroadworthy motorlorries which at present rattle and crash along the highway.

The prohibiting of the sounding of horns on stationary vehicles, he says, should be simple to enforce and will frustrate those lazy callers who ignore doorbells and inform their friends of their arrival with a long blast on their hooters.

Sir R. Lindsay Appointed New Envoy to U. S.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Sir Ronald Lindsay, whose appointment to succeed Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, is officially announced, has had a long and varied career. He belongs to the British diplomatic service, in this resembling Sir Esmond Ovey, who it is also announced is to fill the newly-made ambassadorial post at Moscow, and Sir Robert Vansittart, who becomes permanent undersecretary at the Foreign Office.

Sir Ronald Lindsay after serving an apprenticeship at the legations of St. Petersburg and Teheran and spending some time in Egypt was transferred to Washington. His first appointment as Ambassador was to Constantinople in 1925, whence he passed to Berlin in a similar capacity. He has been permanent undersecretary of state for foreign affairs here since 1928. His wife is a daughter of the late Colgate Hoyt of New York. Sir Esmond Ovey, who has been chosen to inaugurate the new departure in Great Britain's relations with Soviet Russia, has been Minister to Mexico since 1925. Sir Robert Vansittart in 1928 was appointed private secretary to Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister. When the Labor Government took office this year Sir Robert was appointed private secretary to Mr. MacDonald, whom he accompanied on his American-Canadian tour.

TEAR GAS PERSUADES AFRICAN TAX EVADERS

DURBAN, Natal (AP)—Durban police officers, accompanied by a special detachment armed with tear gas bombs and gas masks raided the native compounds in search of poll tax defaulters.

More than 6000 natives were examined and 600 were arrested. It was not necessary to use force beyond the display of arms and the use of one gas bomb, which had immediate effect on one group of defiant natives.

RURAL CULTURE CALLED NATION'S CHIEF GUARDIAN

Respect for Institutions Is Essential, Taber Tells National Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—After reviewing the practical signs which indicate that American agriculture may expect a new day of prosperity and stability, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, at its sixty-third annual convention here visualized rural civilization as the chief guardian of spiritual values in America.

"We must maintain a rural civilization," he said, "that has faith in God, respect for our institutions and a willingness to meet the tasks of the future, utilizing all that is new and good in education, science and invention, yet holding firm the faith of the fathers. The wealth of the present, while essentially for the comforts of modern civilization, will be supplanted by greater national prosperity in the years to come. Our task is to learn so to live that along with this material progress we may retain the moral and spiritual qualities as the bedrock of our Christian civilization."

More than 5000 delegates to the convention were welcomed by Frank Edwards, Mayor of Seattle, and Roland H. Hartley, Governor of Washington.

Production Increased

Progress is being made, Mr. Taber said, and agriculture is slowly adjusting itself to changing conditions, overcoming, one by one, the handicaps which have seriously affected its welfare in the past. The American farmer produces today, he said, 47 per cent more food products per capita than in 1900.

"Individualistic agriculture finds its disadvantages increasing," the national master continued, "but organized agriculture, on the other hand, finds opportunity expanding. Consequently, to meet this new day, the farmer must develop marketing machinery, must meet organization with organization. He must meet centralized buying with the strong arm of collective bargaining.

"Thinking farmers recognize that no amount of legislation, government help, cheap money to loan, tariff adjustment, nor legislative procedure can bring enduring prosperity to agriculture. The farmer must perform for himself most of the tasks that affect his own welfare.

Upholds Eighteenth Amendment

Turning to more general public policy, Mr. Taber urged that all grangers join in supporting President Hoover's campaign for law observance, in particular to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment.

"When the Chief Executive of the Nation," he said, "and our outstanding leaders in business, by spoken word and personal example, are giving an appeal for obedience to law and respect for the Constitution, we find substantial evidence of progress. No one will deny that our temperance legislation is not enforced as it should be, but there has been real improvement."

Severe Fighting Reported Between Chinese Factions

SHANGHAI (AP)—The battle of Tengfeng between the Nationalist Government troops and the rebellious Kuominchun "peoples' army" has begun and the fighting is most severe, said dispatches from Honan Province.

WORLD BANK ACCORD, VITAL STEP TO PEACE, SIGNED IN GERMANY

Awaits Approval of Banks of Belgium, England, France, Germany and Italy, 'X' of Japan and 'Y' of the United States

WILL HANDLE REICH REPARATIONS; CAPITALIZATION SET AT $98,896,500

Buying and Selling of Securities Other Than Bank's Shares to Be Allowed—Basel, Switz., Chosen for Headquarters and Meetings of Directors

BADEN BADEN, Ger. (AP)—The statutes, charter and trust agreements for the Bank for International Settlements, which has been hailed as removing the last of the post-war problems from the realm of politics, was solemnly signed Nov. 13 by the delegates to the conference which framed them. The signing was shrouded in the same veil of secrecy which has characterized the long meetings of the last six weeks. Newspapermen were not admitted. The bank's permissible operations include: buying and selling of gold for its own account, or the account of the central banks; holding gold for its own account under the earmark of the central banks; accepting custody of gold for the account of the central banks; making advances to or borrowing from the central banks against collateral of prime liquidity; buying and selling of exchange for its own account, or that of the central banks; buying and selling negotiable securities other than shares, and maintaining of current or deposit accounts with the central banks.

Contrary to expectations, no covering letter was devised to point out details or suggest reasons for certain stipulations in the provisions. The delegates feared they might meet with fresh difficulties and so instructed the chairman, Jackson E. Reynolds of New York, to send only a brief letter of transmittal to the central bankers of the interested nations.

Facilities of Exchange

The purposes of the new bank were described in the statutes published by the committee:

"To promote co-operation of the central banks, provide additional facilities for international financial operations, and to act as trustee or agent in regard to the international financial settlements intrusted to it."

So long as the Young reparations plan is operative the bank shall not only "observe provisions of the plan in administration of operations of the bank," but also will "conduct its affairs with a view to facilitating execution of the plan."

During the Young plan's operation the bank is vested with the functions of receiving and distributing the German reparations and supervising and assisting in commercialization and mobilization of certain parts of the German annuities.

These statements of the purposes and functions of the new bank are contained in the first chapter of the bank statutes, which as published contain 60 articles and seven chapters, the first chapter in addition fixing Basel as the seat of the institution.

Belgians Did Not Sign

Only the Belgian delegates, Emile Francqui and M. Van Zeeland, did not sign, these two having retired to their capital a few days ago as a protest at the selection of Basel rather than Brussels as seat of the institution. The signing was secret, but the press was assured all representatives present signed the charter, statutes and trust agreement.

There was considerable discussion as to the amount of publicity to be given to the three instruments. All agreed that even the central bankers could not publish the charter of the trust agreement, since both might be changed in conformity with Swiss law and other contingencies.

Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, chairman of the conference and regarded as probable first choice for its first president, refused after the meeting had adjourned to make public the copy of the statutes. American press representatives finally had made available to them by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht the copy of the statutes he was releasing to the German press.

The seven chapters of the statutes list, first, objects of the bank and name of its seat; second, its capital; third, its powers; fourth, its management; fifth, general meeting; sixth, accounts and profits, and, seventh, general provisions.

Capital of $96,896,500

Capital stock of the bank is fixed in Chapter 2 of the statutes at 500,000,000 Swiss francs (about $96,896,500) divided into 200,000 shares, of which 112,000 must be subscribed before the bank begins business.

The subscription of the total capital is guaranteed by the central banks of Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Italy, also Messrs. "X," acting in place of the Bank of Japan, and Messrs. "Y" of New York.

The unissued portion of the bank's capital stock may be offered otherwise by a two-thirds majority vote of the board, but only to countries interested in reparations or satisfying the practical requirements of the gold exchange standard. In none of these cases may more than 8000 shares be offered.

Only 25 per cent of the value of each share shall be paid up at the time of subscription. The capital may be increased or reduced by a two-thirds majority of the board in general meeting. No shares will be issued below par but shares shall be transferable provided the transferee is agreeable to the Bank of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Queen Reported Starting Move to Oust Maniu

Rumanian Royal Family Is Said to Be Planning Coalition Against Premier

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The political situation in Rumania, which has been uncertain, if not disturbed, since the election of the new regent some weeks ago, promises to become still more aggravated in view of the keen disappointment of the Dowager Queen Marie in not being chosen a member of the Regency Council.

It is often repeated by Marie's intimate friends and advisers that she should have been made Queen with full powers at the time of King Ferdinand's passing; until recently, in fact, no important matter of state has been decided without her advice and consent. Before the arrival of Juliu Maniu to power it is reported that Mr. Bratianu wanted to resign many times when in financial difficulties and unable to obtain a foreign loan, but it was always Queen Marie who sent him back to carry on, until at last the financial situation of the country was such that the Liberal Party could not continue.

Reluctant to Step Aside

To have placed the dowager Queen on the Regency Council would have been equal to making her sole regent, or reigning Queen, for Prince Nicholas is a most obedient son and his colleague, the Patriarch, it is believed would have willingly acquiesced in every royal suggestion. The present Government felt that to permit such a situation would have invited defeat for its program and loss of power as soon as some other combination could be organized.

Since the Queen has played such an important part in politics and affairs of state for so long—during the entire reign of her genial husband, and until the fall of Bratianu just a year ago—it is not surprising that she is now reluctant to accept defeat and step aside. At present she is credited with fostering the idea for a combination or coalition which would include all parties, but excluding Mr. Maniu and possibly a few of his closest advisers. The plan, as outlined, would deepen the wedge which has been started between Juliu Maniu and Jon Mihalache, the two leaders of the united parties forming the Government and so isolate Mr. Maniu.

Big Hunting Party

A first move has been made by Prince Nicholas in bringing together the various leaders of his estate of Moldavia for a big hunt and dinner and with the dowager Queen present.

While the plot is thickening, Mr. Maniu and his colleagues are going about their work in the usual energetic manner, trying to maintain the support of the people and at the same time to iron out their petty differences, which rose in their ranks during the recent election of the successor of Judge Buzdugan to the Regency, Mihail Popovici, former Minister of Finance, is to go to Paris as Minister, while Mr. Raducanu, Minister of Labor, is booked for Berlin.

Diplomatists and Journalists

FIND BITS OF LEVITY A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SELF-IMPORTANCE, AS SISLEY HUDDLESTON WILL RELATE ON THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Tomorrow

BOULDER DAM POWER RIGHTS HEARING ENDS

Secretary Wilbur Takes All Matters of Power Use Under Advisement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The hearing granted by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to all who were dissatisfied with the Boulder Power Dam allocations which he made recently has closed.

Dr. Wilbur indicated that he would give full weight to all that had been said by senators of affected states and to representatives of municipalities and of private companies. No indication was given that there would be any change in the allocations, however.

The municipality of Los Angeles is bitterly opposed to the allocation made to the Southern California Edison Company, its representatives calling attention to the fact that the company had steadily opposed the project and that it would be unfair to purchase power from such a corporation when its needs should exceed the available supply.

Dr. Wilbur pointed out that the primary consideration of the project was water and that power was secondary. He also asserted that it was in the interest of all parties that contracts be made only between the central government and not between cities, states and municipalities.

Small Towns Defended

Harlan G. Palmer, vice-president of the Los Angeles Water and Power Commission, declared that under the allocation the small towns in the vicinity of Los Angeles would derive no profit from the dam in that they would have to pay the rates charged by the Southern California Edison Company.

W. C. Mullendor, counsel for the Edison Company, said that it was his impression that Congress had as the first consideration the water needs of the states and that power was intended as a means to defray the expenses of the dam. He thought the Secretary's allocation was equitable.

Nevada was assured by several of the interests represented that there would be no objection to the State having all the power it needed and the right to recall allotted power at intervals.

Single Agency Suggested

W. B. Mathews, attorney for the Metropolitan Water District and the Water and Power Division of Los Angeles, and Mr. Palmer, in the final hearing, urged that the dam be built 25 feet higher, that the Federal Government install the machinery, and that the operation of the huge plant be turned over to a single agency—the city of Los Angeles.

Mr. Mullendor took just the opposite view and declared that private interests should have equal consideration with public groups, and specifically pointed out that while the Los Angeles officials represent only consumers within the city, the Edison company cares for large country and rural areas which would not otherwise receive benefits from the dam.

Benjamin F. Delanty, Mayor of Pasadena; A. G. Bruce, Mayor of Burbank; C. E. Kimlin, Mayor of Glendale, Calif., and others, urged the desirability of increasing allocation to the smaller towns and cities of Southern California. Senator King, a newcomer at the conference, urged the claims of Utah, which he said was seeking a conditional allocation of 50,000 horsepower from the dam's potential power.

FREE PORTS IN CUBA ASKED OF MACHADO

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Establishment of a Cuban Mercantile Marine and the opening of all ports of Cuba as "free" ports was suggested to President Gerardo Machado by Rafael Martinez Ortiz, Secretary of State.

Establishment of "free zones" in Cuban ports, where ships might discharge cargo for transshipment to other vessels has often been urged by Cuban economists who point out that Cuba is situated at the crossroads of the Caribbean and should encourage steamship lines to make Havana a port of call.

EDUCATION MINISTER RESIGNS AT LISBON

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Dr. Jose da Costa Ferreira, Portuguese Minister of Education, has resigned from the Cabinet. He placed his resignation in the hands of President Carmona and an official note has been issued saying that the Premier, Ivens Ferraz, will act for him ad interim.

A Cabinet meeting was held after Dr. Ferreira handed in his resignation and it was announced the Minister had resigned because of disagreement with his colleagues.

DR. MASON TO HANDLE ROCKEFELLER FUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Max Mason, director of the Natural Science Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and former president of the University of Chicago, has been elected president of the Rockefeller Foundation, it is announced by the board of trustees. He will succeed Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the foundation for the last 12 years.

Dr. Mason is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, received his doctorate from the University of Gottingen, and was later instructor and professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale University, and the University of Wisconsin.

Women Vote to Honor Pioneers in America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A plan is being worked out for the honoring of the pioneers and leaders of the women's movement in America by the National League of Women Voters. The tenth anniversary of the winning of the vote is regarded as a fitting year for permanent recognition and tributes of gratitude to "leaders whose work and whose influence have brought to the women of this country a new day of partnership in its public life." The recognition will take the form of a national roll of honor, the names of the women selected to be inscribed on a permanent tablet in Washington.

Nominations will be made by the states as the place of the birth, residence, or service of the women to be honored, and a suitable memorial fund will be raised for each name proposed. The plan provides for the establishment of a permanent memorial fund of $250,000, the income of which is to be expended to support the work of the League of Women Voters, as the logical channel for perpetuating the influence of the pioneers and later leaders.

Mrs. Richard Edwards of Peru, Ind., former suffrage worker and first treasurer of the National League of Women Voters, is the national chairman of the memorial plan.

The following women have accepted the call to revive and make permanent old associations and old memories: Mrs. Augustus L. Searle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Caspar Whitney, New York City; Mrs. James Morrison, Chicago; Mrs. Malcolm McBride, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Ernest J. Mott, San Francisco.

Dominions Interested in Base at Singapore

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Albert Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announcing the Government's decision to "slow down" construction on the Singapore naval base, in the House of Commons, explained that whereas, when the Labor Government was in office in 1924, it had decided not to proceed with this base at all, conditions had since been changed by commitments entered into by that Government's successors.

The floating dock had been provided, and in September of last year a £4,000,000 contract was signed for building a graving dock. Moreover, the bulk of the expenditure up to the present had been met by contributions from the dominions and the colonies, including New Zealand, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States, which among them provided not only a free site, but also over £2,000,000 cash. Replying to questions whether the contracts already entered into for this construction included no break clause allowing for the eventuality which has now arisen, Mr. Alexander said the compensation question would arise in this case.

Replying to further questions as to the dominions' attitude toward the change of policy involved, Mr. Alexander said: "The notification to the dominions has been made on more than one occasion, and there is no reason to suppose that the nature of the answer I have given is out of harmony with their immediate view. But I should like to let that matter wait a little longer before giving a definite answer."

INQUIRY ORDERED ON COTTON TRADING

WASHINGTON (AP)—Investigation by the Senate Agriculture Committee of speculative activities on the New York, Chicago and New Orleans cotton exchanges has been ordered by the Senate.

Without debate the Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Heflin (D.), from Alabama, to authorize the inquiry after it had been reported by Chairman Deneen of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee was directed to begin hearings immediately to determine whether transactions on cotton exchanges had a harmful effect on prices and to report remedial legislation, if necessary.

STEEL LITIGATION ENDS IN SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—Settlement of suits recently brought by the Bethlehem Steel Company against the United States Steel Corporation for alleged infringement of patents is announced. Discontinuance of the actions was made known in a joint statement by James A. Farrell, president of United States Steel, and Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel.

ENVOY TO CHINA NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House announces assignment of Nelson T. Johnson, of Newkirk, Okla., assistant secretary in charge of Far Eastern affairs, to be Minister to China. He succeeds John van A. MacMurray, whose resignation was announced recently.

FAVORABLE TIDE SEEN IN VARIED TRADE FACTORS

(Continued from Page 1)

shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock at $50 a share, thus "pegging" one of the pivotal issues. Similar, though less spectacular action was taken on other important stocks.

At the opening, a number of leading stocks showed gains of 6 to 10 points, with some up 16 points or more. Trading continued heavily throughout the day, with some recessions due to profit taking. The market apparently was strenthened by the influx of orders from smaller buyers, purchasing stocks on the yield basis dividends ranging from 6 to 10 per cent.

Regarded as Coincidence

The proposed $160,000,000 tax cut was recommended with a full appreciation that the present stock slump might diminish government revenue, but with the belief that the Treasury can afford such a tax decrease in view of the financial soundness of the nation even despite the stock market collapse, it was said for Mr. Mellon at the Treasury.

The tax cut was not made with the special view of restoring public confidence, it was asserted, and it was merely a coincidence that it occurred at the time of drastic price reductions in stocks. According to Mr. Mellon's view, the information was already virtually public property, for it had been discussed with legislative leaders and was in the hands of the printers.

Asked why it was, if the information of the tax reduction published at this time was merely a coincidence, the conversations leading up to it with President Hoover had included Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, although Mr. Young would not normally have anything to do with a tax matter, the formal answer given out was that this was a coincidence, too.

The reduction in the corporation tax rate from 12 to 11 per cent will aid the stockholders through the increased net profits of the corporations, according to Mr. Mellon's view. At the same time the 1 per cent cut in the normal tax on incomes of individuals applicable to incomes of 1929 will aid the small-scale taxpayers.

Tax Cut of $160,000,000 Recommended to Congress by Hoover Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Hoover Administration will recommend to the regular session of Congress in December a reduction of $160,000,000 in individual and corporation income taxes. Business conditions warrant such action, it was declared.

This announcement was made by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, following a conference at the White House with President Hoover, in which Ogden Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Roy Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, participated.

Coming after several weeks of almost daily depression of the stock market, the pronouncement was viewed in political and financial quarters as a concrete expression of the Administration's complete confidence in the economic and business stability and prosperity of the country. The President, Mr. Mellon, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and other governmental authorities have publicly and privately asserted their faith in the well-being of the country.

As proposed by the Administration, the tax relief will consist of a cut of 1 per cent of the normal individual and corporation income tax appliable to 1929 incomes and payable in 1930. The effect of such a reduction would be to cut the rate on the first $4000 taxable income from 1½ to ½ per cent; on the second $4000 from 3 to 2 per cent, and on the other balance from the present 5 to 4 per cent. The corporation tax would be reduced from 12 to 11 per cent.

Joint Resolution Suggested

Congressional action, it is suggested by the Administration, could be quickly achieved by a joint resolution, thus avoiding a general revision of the revenue law.

The White House conference was of some length and followed on the heels of the latest fall in the stock market. No formal word was forthcoming as to what had been discussed at the gathering, but it was authoritatively learned that the situation on the stock market had been under consideration.

Some hours later in the evening word was forthcoming from the Treasury Department that Mr. Mellon was issuing a statement. Its release was the first word to be made known of the Administration's decision to press for tax reduction at the coming regular session.

Mr. Mellon's statement follows in part:

"While the final detailed estimates of revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 have not been completed, the Secretary of the Treasury considers the estimates have reached the point where tax reduction should be recommended to the Congress at the coming session.

"The indications are that business profits, dividends, interest and wage payments in 1929 will considerably exceed those of the year 1928. Our estimates indicate that the Government should close both the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 with a surplus.

"Taking all factors into consideration, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, will recommend tax reduction to the Congress.

Congressional Leaders Consulted

"The reduction, it is hoped, will take the form of a joint resolution of Congress, thus permitting prompt action by both Houses by avoiding a general revision of the revenue law.

"The proposal has been discussed with the Republican and Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress, who have tentatively approved the proposed recommendation."

Until the announcement of the decision to ask for tax reduction, the Administration had maintained a noncommital position. Following unexpectedly large income tax returns in the last quarter, a demand arose in business circles, particularly on the part of the United States Chamber of Commerce, for a further cut in federal taxes.

The President, however, indicated that the matter must be closely examined before a decision was reached and stated that such a study would be made.

The announcement of a favorable decision coming at this time has a two-fold purpose: it paves the way for a cut in taxes and also acts as an extremely encouraging element in the stock market situation.

Industrial and Bank Leaders Indorse Tax Cut Proposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, voice the consensus among leaders here in the industrial and banking world by expressing approbation of the proposed reduction in corporation and individual income taxes by the Federal Administration as announced by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

"I am in hearty sympathy with what Mr. Mellon has done," Mr. Schwab said. "I think it is the proper move. It will mean a great deal at this time to American business. I believe it will result in much good."

Mr. Sisson saw in Mr. Mellon's statement, which virtually pledges a 1 per cent reduction, the confidence of the Government in the fundamental stability of business.

"That is a very interesting and important suggestion, and one which will be generally approved by business men and business interests," he said. "It is an important contribution to the situation, as it shows the confidence of the Government in the ability of American business to meet its problems and support the Government. This announcement strikes a reassuring note which will be generally welcomed."

Mr. Sloan also stressed the note of confidence struck by the Government's tax action through the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Anything of this kind ought to demonstrate to the country that Mr. Mellon has confidence in the present and future. I think we are in a position in which confidence has to be reestablished. It has been unnecessarily shaken. The tax action is one of the factors which should tend to restore it."

Echo Heard in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Wall Street conditions echoed in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Socialist Deputy, M. Chastanet, asked Henri Cheron, Finance Minister, if the Government's funds abroad were safe from the effects of the stock market crash.

M. Cheron said $1,000,000,000 in foreign exchange was safe in the Bank of France and whatever funds France has abroad, the amount of which he did not indicate but which are supposed to be large, were being watched closely and were absolutely not endangered.

JURY OF 12 WOMEN FIRST IN D. C. COURTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A jury of women has been chosen to sit in a case now in progress in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. It is the first all-woman jury to be selected for duty in a Washington court.

Courthouse attachés said the selection of the 12 women came quite by chance, and pointed out that in the case just before it, the jury consisted entirely of men.

The women were called on to consider the evidence against a man charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

TURKS PROTEST RUG FRAUD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Turkish Republic has added its protest to that of Persia against alleged misrepresentations by American rug and carpet manufacturers in markeing of their products under Oriental names.

CALVERT GROUP LAYS BASIS FOR RELIGIOUS PEACE

Intolerance Waning, Seminar Reveals—Prejudice Laid to Misunderstanding

Definite steps to promote religious tolerance in the United States were recommended at a seminar at Harvard University sponsored by the Calvert Round Table of Boston. The suggestions came at the conclusion of two days of frank discussion of social, political and economic aspects of religious prejudice. It was participated in by representatives of the Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths.

The seminar reached the conclusion that the fundamental differences of the various sects need not interfere with co-operative undertakings for community welfare. It found numerous evidences of increasing religious tolerance.

Misunderstanding a Cause

Much religious prejudice is based on misunderstanding, the seminar found. While some of this may be fostered by "designing political leaders" who hope to profit from the separation of the different groups, it can largely be overcome through the fostering of discussion groups and other methods of "frank presentation of authenticated facts," the group concluded.

Elimination of prejudice in the vocational field encounters the fact that the difficulty is based largely on geographical conditions or matters of individual business expediency. Three recommendations were made to offset this situation. The first, applying to Massachusetts, was the more rigid enforcement of the statute eliminating the question of religion from the qualifications for employment of teachers. The second was the extension of this rule to all public employment while the third was the elimination of religious questions from employment questionnaires of business and industrial concerns.

Dr. Lowell Sounds Keynote

At the opening session, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, sounded the keynote for the group's discussions, by the inquiry as to whether loyalty to a church or nation implied ill-will to its rivals. It is necessary, he said, to find a method whereby progress will not be dependent on potential or actual conflict with other groups.

This sense of conflict, Dr. Lowell declared, has been the force that has welded tribes and nations together, as well as the motivation of much patriotism. There is a need in religion, he declared, to find the way to develop fervor without rancor and to develop sympathy without antagonism.

"Prejudice feeds on a belief in counter-prejudice," he declared. "If we could get rid of the idea that others are prejudiced against us, we should be surprised at the fading of prejudice in our own hearts."

The Calvert Round Table, of which Patrick A. O'Connell of Boston is the president, was formed about a year ago to promote a friendly interchange of opinion on the lay aspects of religious differences as a means of offsetting religious prejudice. Its limited membership of 100 includes equal numbers of Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics, and excludes persons in public office or who engage in political activity. The seminar, said to be the second of its kind to be held in the country, was attended by more than 400 persons.

Cameroons Show Deficit on Budget

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The sentiments which should animate a mandatory power in regard to the financial burdens entailed in administering a mandated territory were defined incidentally by W. E. Hunt of the Nigerian administration, representing the British Government before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Speaking of the Cameroons under the British mandate which was administered with Nigeria, Mr. Hunt said that the budget of the territory showed a deficit of £28,404 for 1928 and a total deficit since the assumption of the mandate of £386,601. The deficit had increased each year and would in all likelihood continue to increase if normal progress were to be achieved and taxation not made too burdensome.

Mr. Hunt emphasized, however, that a deficit should not be regarded as a burden upon the future generations of inhabitants in a mandated territory, but as a sacrifice which the mandatory considered it a privilege to make on behalf of civilization and the mandates system.

Concerning education in the Cameroons, Mr. Hunt said that the training of teachers was the most important factor and was having the closest attention of the new director of education. Regarding technical education, before any scheme of vocational training could be formulated, it would be necessary to await the development of the new training colleges in Nigeria which provide definite handicraft and agricultural courses. The liquor ordinance had been amended so as to render liquor smuggling into a prohibited area increasingly difficult.

Bishop Anderson Chosen to Preside

WASHINGTON (AP) — A dynamic exponent of the separation of church and state—the Right Rev. Charles P. Anderson of Chicago—has become presiding bishop of the Episcopal church. He will serve the two years remaining of the term of the late Bishop John Gardner Murray of Maryland. Election for the full term of six years will be held in Denver in 1931.

Bishop Anderson's election came on the sixteenth ballot of the House of Bishops, and, as his first official act, he appointed the Right Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, Bishop of South Dakota, as his assistant.

The bishops elected the Rev. S. Harrington Littell of Hwang Pi, China, as missionary bishop to Honolulu.

Tardieu Gets Majority in Debate on Budget

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies for the third time again voted confidence in the new Government of André Tardieu. The vote was 317 to 257, a majority of 60, and came on the first division during consideration of the national budget.

A Socialist Deputy moved the first chapter of the budget be sent back to the Finance Commission. The Premier opposed the move and made the subject a question of confidence.

Plowmen Plod Their Clean-Cut Way Down 12-Acre Lot in New York 'Derby'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BREWSTER, N. Y.—It is the age of the machine, but there are still men who can follow the plow down a field and leave a straight black ribbon and a clean turn in their wake, as has just been proved here in a revival of the old-time English plowing derby.

Erastus T. Tefft, member of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange and proprietor of Starr Ridge Farm near Brewster, blew the hunting horn which started 12 men shouting at their teams and set the plowshares steadily down 12 acres of level Putnam County land within Mr. Tefft's fences.

Mr. Tefft had held out $100 in prizes to the contestants and each of them had an acre in which to show his skill, and 3½ hours in which to make his record. The farmer entrants bore prominent names. Four were not dirt farmers in the strictest sense of the word, being Charles L. Craig, one-time Comptroller of New York City and the owner of a certified milk plant at Carmel, N. Y.; A. J. Matthews, member of the New York real estate board; Herman Rothschild and Burton F. White, proprietor of the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

Mr. Craig showed greater aptitude for picking a plowman and a good team than for collecting $350,000 counsel fees from the City of New York, for at the clear sound of the horn, Michael Kostanna, driving the Craig team, put his horses up the acre to such effect that, at the end of his time, he had turned up 22,230 square feet. This turned out to be the day's record and won for Mr. Craig the first prize offered by Mr. Tefft of $50.

Tom Young handled the brisk team of E. H. Mathews, whose farm is at Milltown. He left neat straight furrows that covered 19,095 square feet of his acre and won the second prize of $25. The third prize of $15 went to John Meldrum, whose team was in the hands of Louis Tifford, plowing 19,050 square feet. The fourth winner was Fred Tompkins, for whom Fred Godfrey was plowman, turning up 18,450 square feet.

The judges, who took into account not only the actual footage plowed, but the straightness of the furrow and the evenness of its depth and the sharp, even angle at the corners, were Benjamin O. Nichols, of Brewster, and Frank Maynard, of Towners, superintendent of Mr. Craig's estate, with D. Malloy Stephens, Assemblyman from Putnam County, assisting in making the measurements.

When the first two hours of plowing had ended, men and horses were recalled for a barbecue served by Mr. Tefft to them and some 400 spectators from the adjoining countryside. A corps of cooks supervised the cooking and the serving, and afterward the contestants finished their working of the land.

Mr. Tefft announced his intention of repeating the derby next year.

TOTAL WAR BAN PLACED AHEAD OF HUMANENESS

Careful Study Advised on Hoover Food Proposal by Peace Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—While President Hoover's Armistice Day speech must rank with the most significant utterances on international relations ever made, the proposal to exempt food ships from attack or capture in war time must be carefully considered from every angle, according to Dr. Alvin C. Goddard, executive secretary of the World Peace Commission, in an interview with a Monitor correspondent here.

Dr. Goddard expressed the view that "war can never be made humane," and asserted that the only really humanitarian objective is to "outlaw war entirely."

"President Hoover's proposal to place food ships in time of war on the same footing as hospital ships has a humanitarian appeal that will strike a responsive chord in all people," Dr. Goddard said. "Any effort to make war humane will appeal to all the world, but it is my firm conviction that all efforts in the future to make war humane will fail as they have in the past. War never has been anything except hatred and murder, and never can be anything else.

Military Strategy Rules

"During the World War the only law observed was that of military strategy, and with military strategy as a principle of warfare all other laws are useless, even those designed to take out its horrors.

"If this proposal had been in effect during the World War, there is little doubt that Germany would have won.

"There is another question which raises serious considerations. The economic blockade is one of the most effective deterrents to war of the League of Nations. Any proposal which weakens the effectiveness of the League of Nations certainly should cause very serious consideration.

Make Pact Effective

"It is my conviction that we had better spend our efforts in a complete outlawry of war by making the Paris Peace Pact effective with efficient and adequate machinery for the settlement of disputes by pacific means, rather than along efforts to make war humane.

"There is serious doubt in my mind as to the reduction of naval armaments on the grounds that food ships are immune during war as hospital ships. Would a nation in war time permit a ship marked 'food' to go through a ring of blockades without searching? The searching of ships on the high seas cannot be done except by armed vessels. There is, therefore, a serious doubt that this proposal would reduce the navies of the world.

"On the whole, the President's speech is a challenge to all who love the cause of liberty and justice. To my mind, no greater statement has thus far been made on the subject of international relations and world-wide understanding than the President delivered on Armistice Day."

CONSTITUTION SUBJECT AT ONE-DAY SCHOOL

The social and economic conditions leading up to the establishment of the Constitution of the United States were related by Prof. George S. Miller of the Tufts College history department at the eighteenth One-Day School of Politics held at Tufts under the auspices of the Medford and Somerville Leagues of Women Voters.

The development, and amendments following its adoption, were traced by Prof. Thomas R. Powell of the Harvard Law School.

Dramatic stage presentations by members of the women's leagues in the costumes of the times lent an added historic atmosphere to the occasion.

GREECE TO FOUND AVIATION MINISTRY

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has decided to create a Ministry of Aviation, which he himself will direct, with a subsecretary for the details.

The Premier also informed athletic societies he was greatly interested in physical education and would encourage it by granting an annual government subsidy of $132,000 sending gymnastic instructors abroad for their education. Municipalities will be compelled to provide flying fields.

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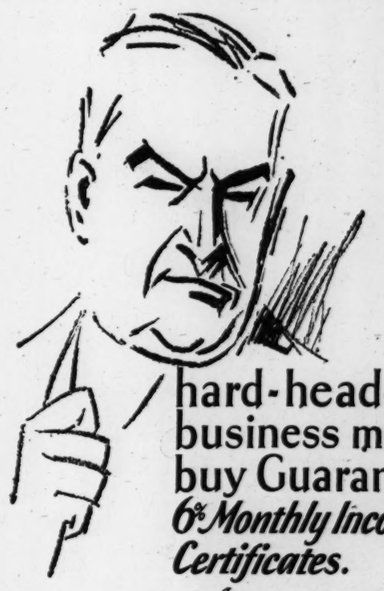
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WAR PREVENTION, NOT HUMANIZING, DECLARED NEED

Prominent Men in London Doubt the Feasibility of Hoover's Latest Proposal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—J. A. Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette says regarding President Hoover's peace-policy address: "President Hoover is showing us where our interests lie if we will only believe him. And indeed we may admit that, stated merely as a theory his argument has a great deal to say for itself. Why then do we hesitate? The answer, I am afraid, is that we share the profound scepticism which Europe feels as to the impossibility of imposing any such limitation in time of war. . . . The immunity of food supplies for the civil population is only one branch of the whole question of the position of non-combatants in time of war. It is now generally acknowledged that in an aerial war of the future there can be no distinction between the soldier and civil population.

"Combatants and noncombatants, men, women and children alike, will be liable to bombardment from the air and suffocation by poison gas. To expect a belligerent to submit to this and to refrain from the comparatively mild retaliation of striking at the food supplies, is almost certainly to ask more of human nature than it will give. The President will do good service if he opens up the whole of this question, but I am afraid when it is opened, the answer will be that the humanizing of war is a lost cause and that the only way of preventing these inhumanities is to prevent war."

Premier's Guild Hall Speech

Edward Hilliard, ex-chairman of the law faculty at Oxford commenting on Mr. Hoover's proposal to exempt food ships from seizure in time of war, says: "The Prime Minister in his Guild Hall speech stated that the swiftest and surest method of solving the problem of the 'freedom of the seas' was 'to see that the bugles of war are never to be blown again.' As the doctrine of the freedom of the seas premises a state of belligerency, the prime minister's attitude is logical. Mr. Hoover's proposal that food ships should be made free of any interference in time of war does credit to his heart and arises out of his painful experiences in administering the Belgian relief commission.

"It should be noted:

"First, that such a proposal would in time of war inure to the benefit of a few goods producing and exporting countries who remained neutral; many nations have no foodstuffs available for export.

"Second, that the prospect of a blockade will in future act as a powerful deterrent to militant nations contemplating possible hostilities.

"Third, that the freedom of food ships from interference in time of war as proposed will prolong hostilities to the profit of neutrals who have food to export."

Views of a Military Man

Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier, ex-military adviser to the Lithuanian Government, commenting on Mr. Hoover's proposal said: "I fear President Hoover's idea is not practicable. Half measures are never justified in war. A punitive measure against an outlawed nation such as General Smut visualizes is different. That would be a legal action sanctioned by the World Court and carried out under certain rules by the world for its own protection. Such a judicial plan for world control of a force for the maintenance of law and order overrides all other ideas, and would solve our belligerent difficulties. The last war was the S. O. S. of civilization. If all food ships were immune from seizure, extra suffering might be caused by the prolongation of hostilities. You cannot compromise with a burglar once he has broken into your house. But you can penalize burglary so severely as to make it not worth while."

The British press generally, while praising Mr. Hoover's broad, human sympathy and his established reputation for sound judgment, continues to criticize the food ship exemption proposal as impracticable.

"When unfortified towns are shelled or bombed how is it possible to be sure women and children shall not suffer," asks the Morning Post, "and if it is permissable to blow them to bits, is it showing a great humanity to say they shall not be starved?

Suggestion Is Academic

"Fortunately, the Kellogg pact makes the discussion of Mr. Hoover's suggestion purely academic. Those who have denounced war need no longer trouble about the exemption of food ships from capture."

Under the heading, "President Hoover's Timidity," the Daily Sketch in a special article by "Candidus!" says, in part: "President Hoover concentrates his attention on ships carrying food, but we do not live by food alone. Reciprocal guarantees against starvation are useful, but this country could starve for lack of many other necessities besides food. Further, if it is inhumane, as President Hoover says, to create famine in a country by blockade, it is also inhumane to torpedo ships with women and children on them, or to drop bombs through roofs on people in their beds. I am not greatly enamored of President Hoover's approach to the problem. It seems timid and partial. If you are going to weaken the sea power by abolishing the food blockade, why not at the same time abolish the submarine blockade, which admittedly cannot be humanely conducted, and the indiscriminate slaughter of the civil population by bombing expeditions? I am in sympathy with the direction in which President Hoover's mind is moving, but I want these proposals to be much more wholehearted and comprehensive."

A. G. Gardiner, the veteran British journalist, in a special article in the Star headed, "Can War Be Made Gentlemanly?" says: "Mr. Hoover's proposal that food ships should be immune from attack or seizure has been universally welcomed on its humanitarian side, but has had a critical reception everywhere as a practical expedient. No one who knew Mr. Hoover as I did during the war, when he engaged in feeding the starving population of Belgium, can doubt his sincerity . . . but the practical difficulties are great and not the least of them is the fact that the right of blockade is the chief instrument of the League of Nations against an aggressor state, and that to abolish that right in the way suggested would be to make the League helpless in the face of international outrage. . . . Let us clear our minds of the illusions about war. It's barbarism and barbarism knows no limits.

"It might have been possible to protect civilians, women and children in the past when wars were waged by small professional armies, but it will be impossible to protect them in the future. . . . We cannot humanize war. But we can make war such a dangerous, hopeless gamble that no nation will b eable to contemplate the adventure."

PRINCETON PROFESSOR GETS LITHUANIAN ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Prof. Harold H. Bender of Princeton University has been granted the insignia of the Order of Gediminas, Grand Duke of Lithuania, in connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of that Republic. Professor Bender is chairman of the department of Oriental Languages and Literatures. The decoration was awarded him in recognition of assistance rendered Lithuania during her struggle for independence.

Following the World War, Professor Bender represented Lithuania on the Commission of Inquiry which was headed by Col. Edward M. House. He also performed other services for Lithuania, among which was the drawing up of the petition which was circulated in this country requesting recognition for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the United States. Soon after the petition was presented, recognition was granted.

The Highway Planner

Britain to Use 'Lung' for Submarine Crews

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Government has received such favorable reports on an apparatus somewhat similar to that already in use in the United States for rescuing the crews from sunken submarines that it has decided to adopt it in the British Navy. Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Albert Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "Very satisfactory trials are just completed of the apparatus which affords each individual member of the crew a fair chance to escape from a sunken submarine and reach the surface. The apparatus is known as the Davis submerged escape apparatus, and is designed by Messrs. Siebe, Gorman, Ltd., and it is similar in theory to the American 'lung.' Arrangements are being made to purchase a sufficient number of sets to equip all the officers and men of the submarines and provide facilities for training them in its use. With the advent of this apparatus, the salvage of the submarine has become of less importance as it may be no longer necessary for the saving of life. The problem is, however, being still further studied, and experiments have been carried out with the submarine at Portsmouth and will continue as necessary."

JAVA SUGAR GROWERS OPPOSE LIMITATION

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The United Java sugar producers definitely refuse to participate in the International Sugar Convention, which was proposed last summer at Brussels.

After consultation, the East Indian members appeared in a majority opposed to the limitation protection. It was argued that next year's Java production will not increase, and that the limittaion measure may therefore have unfavorable consequences.

San Antonio to Have 1930 Hotel Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The next meeting of the American Hotel Association will be held at San Antonio, Tex., in September, 1930, it was decided at a meeting of the executive council of the organization just held here in connection with the National Hotel Exposition. The executive council will meet again at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in May.

Philip E. Rice of Schroon Lake was elected president by the present convention. Members of the New York State group were urged to support the movement for an increased appropriation in next year's budget for publicity to attract tourists. An appropriation of $10,000 was made this year, and it was said that $65,000 will be asked for this purpose in the next budget.

Thomas D. Green, president of the association, urged the hotel men to refuse the demands of motor stage and aviation companies for commission on the patronage they bring, and a resolution was adopted opposing this practice.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Jose Joaquin Casas has been appointed Colombian minister to Spain.

Reich Workless Need 200,000,000 Marks

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The new ministers, Dr. Julius Curtius and Dr. Moldenhauer and the coalition cabinet generally, are confronted with many difficult tasks. Doubts are entertained, especially by the Roman Catholic and German People's parties concerning the Polish commercial treaties, in which connection Dr. Moldenhauer, Minister of Economics, will probably remain here, Dr. Curtius going alone to The Hague.

Before the Hague conference, which it is believed will be held in the second week of December, government decisions regarding the basis of financial reform must be formulated. An important point in connection with the coming budget is unemployed insurance; the unemployed are continually increasing and it is computed that 200,000,000 marks will be needed this winter.

Strict economy is to be observed everywhere, particularly in the restriction of public building. The German People's Party demands financial and economic reform, agriculture to receive immediate assistance by the raising of corn duties.

In all probability Dr. Scholz will be elected as Dr. Gustav Stresemann's successor as leader of the German People's Party. The people's referendum is now definitely fixed for December 22.

One Year More School for British Children

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new law proposed by the Government to give 400,000 children a better start by enabling them to remain an additional year in school, is approved, as regards its main objects, by all parties in the House of Commons last night, the only doubts expressed being as to whether the preparations are yet adequate to make the scheme a success.

Sir Donald MacLean, a Liberal, for example, while declaring the poorest child is "as much a state citizen as the oldest and richest and most powerful man," said the scheme for raising the school-leaving age to 15, as the Government proposes, must be such as to "envisage the training of the child for the full duty of citizenship."

Lord Eustace Percy, former Minister of Education, also indicated that the Conservatives would support any adequate proposals, though he held there are many difficulties ahead.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Minister of Education for the Government, claimed that more than half the local authorities are providing programs sufficient to deal with the problem of providing enough school accommodation to enable the change proposed to be introduced. It was, he declared, "worth facing difficulties, spending money, and taking the risks involved." He promised the necessary legislation would be introduced before Christmas.

GOLD FUND TO BACK SOVIET FIVE-YEAR PLAN

KIEV, Russia (AP)—In order to help the Government fulfill its huge five-year industrialization plan, a movement has been started among workers in Kiev and other districts to establish a people's national gold fund which will be turned over to the state.

Members of the population have been invited to contribute personal or other articles made of gold, platinum, silver or other precious metals to the fund.

Robot House Hung From Mast Avoids Noise, Jars, Flood and Cold

First Floor Reached by Elevator—Photoelectric Cells Open Doors and Drawers—Walls Constructed of Unbreakable Glass—Air Made Dustless

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — A house with vacuum insulated walls and pneumatic floors as barriers against sound and cold and thuds and jars has just been proposed as a possible ultimate in mechanical-age housing by R. Buckminster Fuller, its inventor. With the aid of a working model Mr. Fuller has demonstrated his ideas before a group of New York builders, architects and artists.

In his so-called "dymaxion house," Mr. Fuller has included a dozen or more inventions and innovations, ranging from liquid air turbines to the use of photoelectric cells for opening doors and drawers. In fact, the proposed house is so ultra-modern as to break almost completely from traditional housing ideas.

Instead of the usual foundations the model house has no ground floor at all, but is suspended from a central mast, utilizing the forces of gravity and providing security against earthquake, storms and floods. The first floor is attained by an elevator inside the mast.

Planned as it has been for country rather than city use, the outer walls are of casein, an unbreakable glass, which can be covered, if desired, by a cleverly hidden shutter. The glass is in two layers, with a vacuum between.

Since these "windows" are never opened, ventilation is provided through a mechanical apparatus which brings in air with all its freshness retained, but with all dust removed, and with the proper amount of humidity carefully gauged.

The inner walls also are provided with a vacuum, shutting off internal noises and aiding temperature regulation. They would probably be constructed of fabricoid, Mr. Fuller said, while the inflated floors would be of extremely thin, flexible duraluminum.

Mr. Fuller said he proposed to make the "dymaxion house" independent of any outside utility, providing its own light and heat and sewerage disposal through internally generated electricity. To accomplish this his plan provides for the installation of one or more windmills, which would store energy in the form of liquid air, which, in turn, would propel the liquid air turbine.

More than 40 patents have been taken out on devices pertaining to the development of this house, Mr. Fuller said. They were obtained, he said, to prevent others from stopping his own use of the devices, and eventually they will be deeded to a trust group on provision that they be kept open for use.

Among the proposed innovations are a laundry unit, into which soiled clothes would be dropped as in a hamper, to be returned clean and dry almost immediately; pneumatic doors and beds, indirect, diffused lighting, revolving drawers and closets and built-in furniture. Under ideal conditions of mass production, however, Mr. Fuller estimated that such a house could be built at a cost of $3000.

Mr. Fuller has demonstrated his working model and explained his ideas before the Harvard Society for Contemporary Arts, the School of Architecture at Princeton, the Chicago Arts Club and various architectural societies in New York.

NEW STUDY AT JOHNS HOPKINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A comprehensive study of commercial international law, including trade discriminations, will be made by the institute of law at the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Hessel E. Yntema, director, has just announced. The institute will compile information regarding the legal status of business transactions across international borders and the trend of court decisions in various lands.

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2 cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 cup milk, 3 eggs, 3 cups sifted Jenny Wren Flour. Cream the butter and add sugar and the spices. Put in one of the eggs and mix well. Stir in part of the flour. Combine remaining flour and milk with mixture alternately. Add other two eggs last and beat thoroughly. Place in moderately hot oven and bake in layers.

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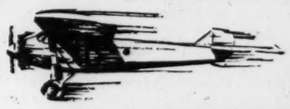

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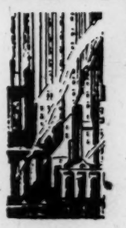

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SUGAR INDUSTRY EXPENDED $77,237 ON TARIFF WORK

Domestic Producers' Records Show Item of $27,842 for Press Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—From May 1, 1928, to Sept. 30, 1929, the Domestic Sugar Producers' Association spent $77,237 in its operations in favor of an increased tariff on sugar, the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee disclosed from the records of the organization.

The largest single item of these expenditures was $27,842, which was paid out for publicity work to the Inter-ocean Syndicate, which handled the press agent activities of the association.

The committee severely condemned the publicity activities of the sugar producers. Royal D. Mead, treasurer of the association, was vigorously cross-examined by Thaddeus H. Caraway, (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman, as to the ethics and justification of such operations. Mr. Mead conceded that he himself questioned the desirability of having an "outside" organization do publicity but stoutly maintained that he saw no wrong in the association doing its own publicity work.

Thinks Publicity Justified

"Do you justify an industry propagandizing the country to put money into its own pocket?" Mr. Caraway asked.

"Under the existing conditions I think we have every right to obtain publicity," Mr. Mead said, "particularly in view of the flood of publicity emanating from those opposed to a tariff on sugar."

"What you are really doing is to make the Government believe that the public demands an increased tariff on sugar," Mr. Caraway persisted. The witness agreed.

"Does the reader of this publicity matter know the fact that these stories come out of your office?" Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, inquired. Mr. Mead said they could not know.

Through correspondence obtained from Mr. Mead's files the committee disclosed that the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers allied themselves with the domestic sugar producers' association following a conference between executives of the two groups at which, according to the committee's interpretation of the matter, it was agreed between them that they would "trade" support of legislation in which they were interested.

Exchange of Support

Under the arrangement, according to the committee, the Corn Products group would support an increased sugar duty in exchange for backing on their corn sugar bill.

Mr. Mead denied the committee's insistence that this was a "trade," insisting that all the sugar producers had agreed "was not to oppose the corn sugar bill."

"Well, you both agreed to back one another in the legislation you were interested in, didn't you? What do you call that?" Mr. Caraway demanded.

Attempting to influence public opinion through publicity, Mr. Caraway asserted he could view in no other light than "an effort to buy legislation." Mr. Mead emphatically denied this, contending that all that the purpose of the publicity was for was to "influence public opinion."

"And by influencing public opinion you were trying to do what?" Mr. Caraway asked. "You were trying to influence legislation."

"Publicity does not give us legislation," Mr. Mead replied.

"Oh, yes, it does," Mr. Caraway said. "Why buy public opinion then?"

"Because we want to influence legislation," was the answer.

"Exactly," Mr. Caraway remarked.

AVIATORS SALVAGE ICE-BOUND FUR CARGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A Seattle firm had been scouring Siberia for valuable furs. By the time the last consignment reached the ship, however, it was frozen in and there seemed no way to get the cargo, estimated to be worth $1,250,000, to market.

Immediately two airplanes were summoned from Fairbanks, Alaska, and over a thousand miles of dreary northern waste they hummed to the frozen-in ship and began the removal of white fox and other fine furs. The Department of the Interior has been notified of the completion of one trip and it is assumed that others are being made.

PUBLISHERS DEPLORE PAPER PRICE FIXING

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (AP)—A resolution declaring that the membership of the American Newspaper Publishers Association "views with deepest concern" the continued efforts to substitute an "artificial control" for the price of newsprints for the operation of the law of supply and demand, was passed at the final session of the association.

SMITH QUITS INSURANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith announced that he had resigned as a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He tendered his resignation a month ago.

'Si, Señor' and 'Es Verdad' Helping to Link Miami and Latin America in Friendship

Among the More Than 5000 Students of Spanish in the Florida City Are Employees of the 48 Departments of Burdine's Store, Who Are Thus Better Equipped to Care for the Expanding Trade With Customers From the Latin Countries. Growth of Airplane Travel Is Playing a Leading Rôle in Development of the South's Commerce, and Understanding of the Language and Customs of Other Lands Is Becoming Increasingly Important.

MIAMIANS FORM NEW BOND WITH LATIN PEOPLES

Thousands of Adults Join Trade Board's Class in Conversational Spanish

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—"'El puede hablar dos idiomas vale dos hombres—He who can speak two languages is worth two men.'

"So runs the Castilian proverb," continues Prof. Lionel S. Mathews, one of the teachers of Miami's conversational Spanish class, "but can it be true?"

"Si, señor," reply the several hundred persons who chance to be in the classroom in unison; "es verdad!'"

The question would have to be put a dozen times before the entire class could express its opinion, for it has been found necessary to subdivide this body into 12 classes on account of its size. Its membership includes more than 5000 persons above high school age who reside in Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Buena Vista.

Study Taken Seriously

There has not been in the United States another class in foreign language study quite like this class, assert its six teachers, each of whom has one afternoon and one evening session every week. There have been classes which indicated a widespread desire for linguistic accomplishments, they point out; but never a class that betokened such a complete awakening of a city's people to a new element in their lives. Miamians are turning to Spanish by wholesale because of their new consciousness of what Latin America could and should mean to them.

"Do our grownup students really take their language study seriously?" Prof. Ray M. Anderson, another of the teachers, repeated a question put to him. "I've never seen anything even nearly like it. Every time I meet the class I feel their eager reaching out so keenly that I tell them to exemplify another Spanish proverb, 'No dejes para manana lo que puedas hacer hoy—Do not leave for tomorrow what you can do today.' Before the 25 weeks of the course have passed hundreds of the members of this class will be surprising themselves and their friends with their facility in the Spanish tongue."

The conversational Spanish class was instituted as an experiment by the Miami Board of Foreign Commerce. The board itself was an outgrowth of the new local consciousness of the importance of closer social and commercial relations with Latin America.

Foundation of Friendship

Leading citizens felt, with the establishment of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., whose ships fly to the West Indies and through Central and South America, and with the visit here of Herbert Hoover, then President-elect, after his trip through the other countries of the Pan-American Union, that the time was ripe for Florida to draw near to those countries to which it stands, geographically, the closest of the states. The Board of Foreign Commerce was formed accordingly some months ago, and the offices in the City National Building, where Charles F. Jones, general manager, is in charge, present the earmarks of a functioning international concern.

"Understanding must be the foundation of friendship and intimate relationship with our neighbors to the south of us," said Capt. Clark D. Stearns, U. S. N., retired, president of the board, "and we felt that the direct road to understanding was to learn to speak the Spanish language. We had hoped we might get as many as 1000 adult citizens interested in our class in Spanish, and our first embarrassment occurred when we found more than 5000 names on our lists.

Other Courses Planned

"Other courses are to follow the present course, and we look to the possibility of having 10,000 students at one time. Hundreds of families have been inspired to take up private study. We have assisted Lort Lauderdale and Hollywood to form Spanish classes of their own. The Foreign Commerce Board is devising ways by which the knowledge of Spanish now being acquired will be put to practical use. Miami proposes to contact Latin America in its own tongue."

The visitor to any of the classes discovers that the members represent almost every walk in life and are of all ages above the regular school age. Lawyers and engineers sit among housewives, merchants and school teachers. The classes vary in size from 400 to 800 members. No textbook is used. New nouns and new verbs are given orally, are set down in the notebooks and then written on the blackboard, to the confusion of bad spellers. The teacher will explain:

"Remember, 'h' in Spanish is always silent and 'g' is pronounced as we pronounce 'h'. The elegant Castilian will give his 'c' a soft or lisping sound, but this is little done in Cuba or South America. Better not do it at all when you travel south, lest you be thought affected."

Atmosphere Like Havana

"The condition in Miami is altogether remarkable," declared Domingo J. Milord, Cuban Consul, in addressing in his native tongue the luncheon participated in by several hundred students. "I have never heard of such large numbers of persons simultaneously making progress in acquiring a new language. You make me feel as though I were in my home city of Havana."

Following the lead of the Miami Foreign Commerce Board, Burdine's department store has installed its own Spanish class. When 50 employees had signified their intention of taking up the study in the general public class, Burdine's obtained the services of one of the teachers and opened an evening class in the store. More than 100 employees, representing all of the 48 departments, dine together once a week at tables where only Spanish is spoken and then face the teacher for an hour and a half of earnest work.

At a meeting of the public class one of the teachers, Profesora Lucia del Portillo, led the audience in singing the Cuban National Anthem in Spanish.

Furthers Miami Class for Study of Spanish

CAPT. CLARK D. STEARNS

BIG FRUIT COMPANY MERGER REPORTED

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Unconfirmed reports generally credited in local business circles were received in New Orleans today that the United Fruit Company had purchased the Cuyamel Fruit Company. Samuel Zemurray, president of Cuyamel, is now in New York for the purpose, it was understood, of completing the negotiations which have been under way for several months. President Cutter of the United Fruit Company was expected to meet the Cuyamel president in New York.

Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president of United, was "too busy to be interviewed" today, and officials of the local Cuyamel office said they had not heard whether the transaction had been completed. These lines operate extensively in the fruit trade out of New Orleans.

NEW COASTAL SHIP LINE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A new navigation company, called the Chilean Inter-Oceanic Navigation Company, has been organized by the Braun Blanchard and Menendez Behety Companies. The organization will maintain freight service between Valparaiso and the Atlantic coast of South America.

EQUAL FINANCES FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGES URGED

Charles E. Hughes, at Alumnae Dinner, Points to Need for Added Support

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The value of higher education for women, a moot question a century ago when Mary Lyon rode or tramped around to New England farmhouses in all weathers seeking support for Mount Holyoke Seminary, found eloquent sponsors at a gathering of educators and their friends here.

The occasion, a dinner under the auspices of the alumnæ committee of seven colleges, was a tribute to the heads of these colleges who were guests of honor, and marked "the achievement of the first half-century in which colleges for women have been established."

The colleges represented on the committee were Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Mrs. Owen D. Young directed the arrangements. Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard presided. More than 100 alumnæ and their guests were present. Mrs. Herbert Hoover sent a letter to the group.

The speakers urged the importance of placing women's colleges on "a financial parity" with those of men, and called attention to the educational achievements of women's colleges in the past half-century on budgets only one-tenth as opulent as those of similar institutions for men.

Charles E. Hughes, analyzing the aims and advantages of education, emphasized the importance of equal educational opportunities for all women, regardless of whether they intend to enter industry, trade or the professions.

The political parity which women have achieved in recent years serves to call attention to the importance of equal educational opportunity for both sexes, he declared, and changing conditions of living show the need of cultural enrichment for both women and men which may lead to "the noble employment of leisure."

Mr. Hughes deprecated the tendency to demand, in the interests of advanced scholarship, "a maturity on the part of college students which is secured only by an undue postponement of the period of entrance and graduation."

He referred to figures, quoted from a statement of Thomas W. Lamont, comparing the endowments of seven large women's colleges with those of seven large colleges for men. The endowments of the seven men's institutions amounted to $318,500,000, those of the women's institutions aggregated $36,000,000.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar; Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley; Dr. William Allan Nielson, president of Smith; Miss Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Ada R. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, all made short speeches dealing with the needs of women's colleges.

Notes Show Indians Asked Liquor Ban

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—That Indian chiefs more than half a century ago advocated prohibition is revealed in a collection of the memorabilia of Grover Cleveland and Millard Fillmore, which have just been placed on exhibition in the Public Library here.

The petitions of sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga and Tuscarora nations, which form a part of this collection of Gen. Louis A. Babcock, complain that the Indians "suffered great evils and calamities from the sale of firewater." They advocated that the sale of intoxicating liquor be prohibited, and called attention to the fact that tribesmen disposed of furs, clothes and provisions for a mere trifle after they had imbibed freely. Many of the whites, it was said, took advantage of this.

SURPLUS JOBS LOPPED OFF IN PHILADELPHIA

$1,200,000 Saved in Three Months—Expect Tax Cut to Result

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, who has been urging the city council to make a survey of municipal employees, has just announced that 300 positions on the city payroll have been eliminated in the last three months at a saving of $1,200,000 during that period.

The Mayor eliminated the jobs by the simple expedient of not filling them when they became vacant and in this he has had the co-operation of his cabinet members.

The Mayor, in a recent councilmanic message, said he believed the elimination of many useless jobs at the City Hall would enable a substantial tax reduction.

An effort to release accumulated surpluses from the sinking fund in order to reduce the tax rate has been successful. The Sinking Fund Commission, of which Mr. Mackey is a member, has voted to apply a surplus of $8,000,000 to city uses which, according to W. B. Hadley, city comptroller, another member of the commission, may result in a reduction of as much as 30 cents in next year's rate. E. T. Stotesbury, the third member of the commission, opposed releasing the entire surplus.

The present tax rate is $1.95 for each $100 of assessed real estate value, and the school tax is 90 cents, or a total levy of $2.85. The Board of Education has suggested an increase in the school tax, bringing it to 97½ cents, to which there has been much opposition expressed by civic organizations, especially the Chamber of Commerce, whose tax committee has stated that a reduction of taxes is imperative to stop the increasing number of foreclosures on residence properties.

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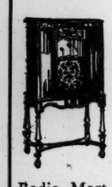
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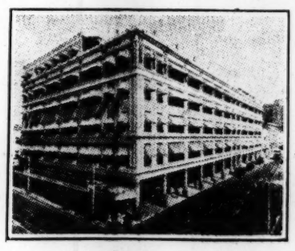
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The buyer of jewelry has to trust very largely to the reputation for integrity borne by the one from whom a purchase is made.
BUY YOUR JEWELRY ONLY WHERE REPUTATION BACKS IT
These items will be of particular interest to you at this season.
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LOOK AHEAD ONE YEAR
SAVE EVERY DAY
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"Complete Banking and Trust Service"
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Knox Hats
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An Inn, beautifully furnished with things of other days, and also a gallery where prints, paintings and objects of art are on exhibit and sale.
Here you may enjoy the furnishings and exhibits without being asked to buy. Or, if you are seeking lovely things, we are glad to show you whatever may be of interest to you.
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¶ Here are your favorite departments in spacious new quarters, so well arranged and so filled with beautiful and unusual things that holiday shopping is both a convenience and a pleasure.
¶ Shopping in November has these advantages, too:—
¶ You have time for careful, leisurely selection. Salespeople are not hurried.
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So, again we urge . . . Shop for Christmas in November!
Sage-Allen & Co
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SOCIETY THRONG CHEERS WINNERS AT HORSE SHOW

California Ponies Win First and Second—Army Rider Takes Prize

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The forty-fourth annual National horse show, the most successful in rousing interest in favor of the horse in recent years, came to a triumphant conclusion on Nov. 13 at Madison Square Garden, before an audience that rivalled the tremendous crowd of the day before.

Ben R. Meyer of Beverly Hills, Calif., brought his invasion of the east to a triumphant conclusion, when his leading representatives took first and second respectively in the harness pony championship, with Billet Doux and Fuse. This made his success almost a clean sweep as only once had others been preferred in the classes to which his ponies had been entered, and this was as a pair in an appointment class.

A victor of last year, Tea Caddy, then owned by John R. Todd, who sponsored the stake which decided the title this year, repeated his success, under the ownership of Mrs. R. J. Goodman, of Hartford, Conn., in the five gaited saddle horse test. But the reserve last year, Peach Melba, had to yield the reserve ribbon to a newcomer, Charming Gypsy, exhibited by G. Berry Beaumont, of Philadelphia, which has been contending with Peach Melba in the various classes leading up to the title, with varying success.

Seaton Pippin, as expected, added another to her trophies in the heavy harness horse stake, for Paul Moore, when the unbeaten mare swept around the ring in the last of the championship events, and took the championship ribbon. P. J. Lawler produced the reserve horse in Knight Bachelor, with that veteran performer both here and at Olympia, Newton Victor, in third place.

The jumping classes went mostly to the United States and Italian Army teams. In the individual military trophy contest, Tan Bark, which was responsible for all the faults of the United States Army team the night before, redeemed his record with a perfect round, ridden once more by Lieut. R. F. Thomson. Suello of the Italian team, however, also repeated his perfect record of the previous night, again ridden by Capt. Francesco Formigli. On the jump off, however, both failed to jump clean, and the judges gave the decision to Tan Bark, with 6½ to 8½ faults for Suello. In the final event, however, over the triple bars for the Commodore Cup, the Italians and Poles monopolized the awards. Bufalina, ridden by Captain Lombardo, made a perfect record three times in succession, for first place, while Aladino, with Captain Bettoni once more in the saddle, slipped into second place, with one-half of a fault in three successive rounds. Donese won third place for Poland, with 2½ faults in three rounds, while Pegas, also of the Polish forces, received fourth place.

CHILEANS HIT TRAIL TO NEW PROSPERITY ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

promise a welcome diversity to its industrial life. The Central Valley bids fair to be the leading manufacturing area of the southern continent.

Political Difficulties

Chile, like its neighbors, experienced a distressful period of political tutelage, but as in Brazil, this proved mercifully short. After the exile of its first dictator, Bernardo O'Higgins, his more canny successor, Diego Portales, linked the interests of the propertied classes with the Government in the constitution of 1833, and thereby continued the aristocratic tradition of the colonial period.

Thrice only during the intervening decades has this class supremacy been threatened. The militant liberalism of the "Flaming Fifties" was sternly repressed by Manuel Montt. In 1891 the President, José Manuel de Balmaceda and Congress involved the country in a veritable civil war, a contest between a progressive but autocratic executive and a reactionary Congress, which, with the success of Congress, established a quasi parliamentary system. This type of government, the only one of the kind in Latin America, proved unworkable and four years ago, after months of heated discussion, the country reverted to the earlier presidential form, but under a pact that definitely separates church and state and embodies other liberal features.

Favored by comparative political stability the country has maintained a consistent record for orderly economic progress. Chile is one of the few countries of the Western World that has expanded its area. But the mass of its population, largely unlettered and uncared for, has not shared proportionately in the benefits of this expansion. Some 40 years ago, however, strikes began in the industrial centers. A new party, the Democratic, arose to embody the demands of the proletariat and to avail itself of the recent extension of the suffrage. But not until after the World War did the Chilean masses find their spokesman in Arturo Alessandri, son of a middle-class Italian immigrant.

Popular Leader

A leader who combined the energy of Roosevelt with the eloquence of Bryan, he entered in 1920 upon a whirlwind campaign in behalf of reform. Alessandri entered the presidency with a triple program, to settle outstanding disputes with neighboring countries, to balance the budget, and to realize in large measure the social program to which he owed his popularity. But once in office he found himself unable to meet the expectations of his friends or to conciliate his enemies. A fortunate turn of events promised for a time to relieve him of the persistent Tacna-Arica dispute, which was referred to the arbitration of the President of the United States, but the domestic situation grew steadily worse. His enemies, intrenched in the Senate, thwarted every effort to amend the constitution or effect needed social reforms. Deficits steadily mounted; strikes became more numerous and unemployment increased. The President resorted to the methods of his opponents and through bribery, intimidation, and the direct use of the military was able, in the congressional election of 1924 to rout his opponents from their last citadel in the Senate.

Success at the polls, however, did not assure his program. The congressional majority, nominally friendly, preferred to vote itself a salary rather than meet more pressing problems. The value of the peso fell and business was at a standstill. The upshot was the coup d'état of Sept. 5, 1924, engineered by army officers with the approval of the entire country. The do-nothing Congress was dissolved; the President, whom it had betrayed, was forced into exile, and a military junta assumed control of affairs.

Dictator Arises

Five months later a second military junta ousted the first. The exiled Alessandri returned to change the frame of government and then to resign a second time. Late in 1925 a coalition of political parties placed Don Emiliano Figueroa Larrain in the presidential chair.

General conditions, however, did not mend. The price of nitrates took a further drop, with a resultant increase in the public deficit and in unemployment. The Tacna-Arica plebiscite did not materialize. A program for fiscal reform, prepared by a commission headed by Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, was adopted by executive decree, but uncertainty still hovered over all monetary operations. Another program for sanitary betterment and suppression of alcoholic beverages devised by Col. J. D. Long was judged too drastic. Little was done to balance the budget or to relieve the country of its plethora of public officials. A new factory code seemed unsuited to existing industrial conditions. Discontent pervaded all classes. The executive was apparently incapable of decisive action. A dictatorship after the fashion of Spain or Italy, or a communistic uprising, seemed the only alternatives left to the unhappy country.

These conditions brought forward the present executive—Col. Carlos Ibañez. As a major of cavalry he had taken part in installing the second military junta and had served as Minister of War. Late in 1926 a general disruption in the Cabinet brought him into the chief ministry and enabled him to establish a dictatorship, under which leaders of all parties were proscribed and forced into exile. Among these was the President's own brother, the presiding judge of the Supreme Court. Such measures forced Figueroa to quit the presidency and finally in July, 1927, brought Ibañez into that coveted office. His program of retrenchment, reform, and increased productivity seemed to justify the extreme measures to which he resorted in carrying it out. He may imitate Signor Mussolini or Gen. Primo de Rivera in purpose, but he prefers to work by constitutional methods.

Ibañez Reforms

Aided by exposures of extensive peculation in the management of the railroads and of the internal revenues, Ibañez has brought about valuable reforms in those services. Salaries and pensions have been cut down and unneeded employees removed from office. Through these and similar measures the Government has been able to balance the budget, restore public credit, stabilize the peso, and bring all the banking interests of the country under effective supervision. Recently all the police forces have been merged into one.

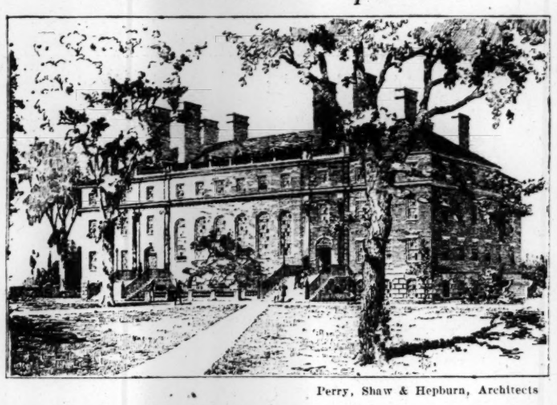
Measures have been taken to encourage industry and commerce. The tariff has been used to encourage home manufactures. They are largely in the hands of foreign promoters, but this will change with the development of national skill and capital. New highways, harbor improvements and railroad extensions — largely made possible through foreign loans —will absorb labor and thereby increase general prosperity.

Chilean schools now minister to about 70 per cent of the scholastic population. During the last four years a well concerted movement has taken place for reforming and extending public schools.

McCULLOCH SWORN IN

WASHINGTON (AP)—Roscoe C. McCulloch of Canton was sworn in Nov. 12 as a Senator from Ohio, succeeding the late Theodore E. Burton.

Radcliffe Shows Expansion



Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, Architects

New Lecture Hall, First Unit of Building Program, Expected to Be Ready Next Fall.

Radcliffe Building Plans Taking Form

Radcliffe College's building program initiated at the semi-centennial celebration last May is rapidly taking form, and the new Radcliffe College lecture hall, the first unit, will be ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1930. A natural science building, a graduate center to provide graduate students with living accommodations; an undergraduate dormitory to house 100 girls; a fine arts building, a music building, and the remodeling of Fay House will follow in successive years if the present plans materialize.

The lecture hall which is a four-story brick structure will include 22 class rooms, varying in size from one to seat 250 to several seating 20, eight conference rooms and eight offices available for conferences with instructors and for informal meetings of small courses, a rest room, study hall, locker room, map room, and several specially arranged rooms for English section meetings.

Perry, Shaw & Hepburn of Boston, are the architects, aided by William Emerson, dean of the school of architecture of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and consulting architect to Radcliffe.

FLORIDA CITY REFUSES TO CUT AIR HEAD'S PAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — A three-day barrage of economy laid down by the newly elected city commission has begun to lop off municipal jobs and salaries.

The commission held daily meetings, and sought to reduce annual municipal operating expense from $308,000 to $120,000, but at the end of three days, estimated its reductions and savings would amount to $220,846 annually. The only city position which escaped the sweeping effect of the economy campaign was that of municipal director of aviation, held by H. W. Langmead at a salary of $1 a year.

TEACH INDIVIDUALISM IS PLEA OF DR. COOPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The development of individualism in the public schools to counteract the standardizing influences of machinery and "dollar economy" was urged by Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in an address before the New Jersey State Teachers' Association.

The best means of stemming such standardization, Dr. Cooper declared, is through definite efforts to teach children how to make use of their leisure hours. The school child, as well as the man at the machine, should have and follow out a hobby. He strongly favored the teaching of morals and ethics to provide for "the large percentage of people who do not now attend church."

NORTH CAROLINA DEPUTIES INDICTED

MARION, N. C. (AP)—True bills were returned by the McDowell County grand jury against the eight sheriff's deputies charged with murder in connection with a gun fight at the Marion Manufacturing Company textile mill gates Oct. 2, in which six men were fatally injured. The shooting followed a strike at the textile plant.

The report of the grand jury came as an interruption to the court presided over by Judge G. Vernon Cowper, which has begun the selection of the jury to try Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, and four others, charged with insurrection and rebellion against the State.

'DRY ICE' OF SOOT AND 'GAS' FUMES SEEKS MARKET

Dealers Advised to Put in Grocery Lines to Meet New Competition

"Dry ice" made from the soot of factory smokestacks and the exhaust of automobiles was suggested as a possible substitute for natural ice by George B. Bright, prominent ice manufacturer of Detroit, in addressing the third session of the National Association of Ice Industries at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

This "dry ice," which is manufactured from carbon dioxide, is already being produced in small quantities, Mr. Bright said, and only awaits further research and development to become a possible substitute for ice in the home. It is at present used chiefly for refrigerator cars and ice cream trucks.

Let the ice man turn grocer was the plan suggested to the delegates at the convention by J. D. Thompson of Dallas, Tex., as a means of offsetting decreased sales volume of ice due to encroachments by the mechanical refrigeration.

"By turning our ice distribution stations into depots for the merchandising of staple food products," Mr. Thompson declared, "we have more than replaced what financial losses we experienced due to the introduction of mechanical refrigerations."

Edward L. Bennet of Boston, vice-president of the New England division of the association, who presided at the session, declared that this plan was already receiving serious consideration by the New England dealers, and may be adopted and entered upon here within a year.

The question of whether better service could be rendered by salaried or independent deliverymen was debated in papers by R. G. Hadley of Hartford, Conn., and P. R. Barboro of Chicago.

KELLOGG DEPARTS FOR LONDON HONOR

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and before that Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, sailed Nov. 13 on the Aquitania to attend a dinner to be given in his honor by the Pilgrims' Society of London on Nov. 27. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg.

"Sixty-three countries have signed or adhered to the treaty," he said of the peace pact which bears his name. "Fifty-nine of these have ratified the plan, and three more are on the verge of doing so."

Banner at Exhibit Is Columbus Relic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A fragment of the silken fabric and faded fringes of the banner which Columbus planted on American soil in 1492 as a symbol of discovery in the name of the Kingdoms of Leon and Castille, will be shown at the exhibition of Porto Rican art in the University of Porto Rico Nov. 14 to 18. The relic is the property of Brig.-Gen. Henry Albert Reed, U. S. A., retired, and the Spanish Governmnt vouches for its authenticity.

General Reed will also lend the exhibition the massive key of the Fort of San Cristobal, turned over to him by Capt. Angel Rivero, commander of the Spanish forces, in token of the surrender of Porto Rico to the United States troops in 1898, after 400 years of Spanish rule.

N. W. T. TO BE ALLOTTED SEAT IN OTTAWA HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—That the Government at Ottawa will allot seats in the House of Commons to representatives of the Northwest Territories was the important announcement made in Alberta recently by Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

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"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

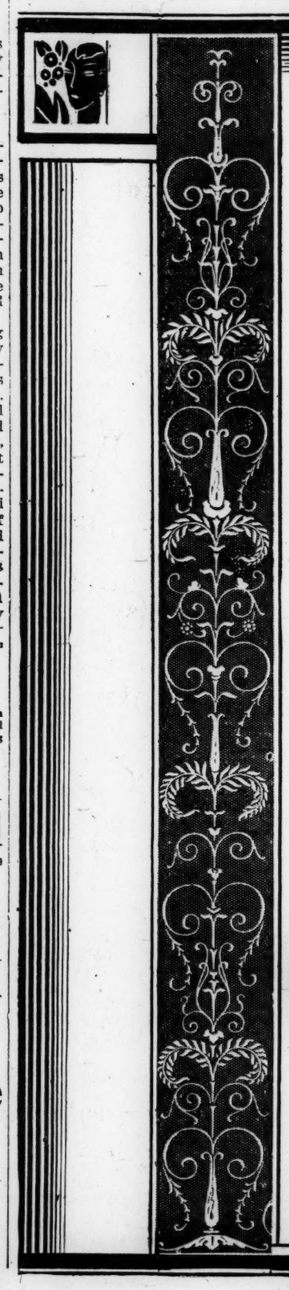
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By William W. Porter, C. S. B. of New York City
Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN TREMONT THEATER
Tremont Street, Boston
Friday Noon, Nov. 15, at 12:15
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
Radiocast through Stations WNAC, 1230 Kilocycles, and WEAN, 780 Kilocycles.



The
WELL DRESSED WOMAN
walks with new understanding

▸ ▸ ▸ The TRAVELESE Idea puts a style accent on the word "poise"... Now both modern and matron walk with new understanding in these new... *Travelese* creations by Laird, Schober... Here at last is ample support for active feet happily combined with supple grace and lightweight ... perfectly balanced construction ... Wear *Travelese* footwear ... and revel in tireless travel and walking ease ...

Laird, Schober & Co.
360 Boylston Street, Boston

What the Foremost Bank *in* New England means *to* a Certain Argentine Rancher

"MEET Enrique Dominguez arriving steamer Orinoco New York September 1," cables our Buenos Aires Branch.

We meet the boat, for Enrique has just passed his thirteenth birthday and speaks very little English. His father, a wealthy rancher of the Argentine and a client of our Buenos Aires Branch, has sent the boy in our care to be entered in a boarding school of our choice. We are to advance the lad his monthly allowance and keep an eye on him "in loco parentis."

A father with confidence in his banking connection—to be sure. But confidence which has been amply justified by his dealings with the "Banco de Boston", as he calls our Argentine branch.

HIS connection with the bank dates back to the time when he sought to establish connections with wool importers in this country. He asked the assistance of the "Banco de Boston", and was helped to make contacts which have been valuable to him ever since. Today he knows that the financing of his wool shipments here are cared for by one of the greatest wool banks in the world. He is well aware that the credits arranged by the Bank for him and for his American clients have helped to develop his business and build his fortune.

HE is but one of our 125,000 customers who have learned the value of a customership with a great bank. Whatever your banking requirements, this institution has and offers facilities to meet them.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ ★ 1929

Capital & Surplus
$50,000,000

New England's largest financial institution

Charter and Statutes Adopted by Delegates for Bank of International Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

International Settlement and the issuing central bank or equivalent institution.

Shares will not carry voting rights, the latter being vested in the respective central bank or its nominee or corresponding institution. Subscribing institutions may either issue shares directly to the public or certificates against the bank of international settlement shares owned by them.

Management of the Bank

Provisions of the charter, statutes and agreements are as follows:

First statutes.

Chapter 1. Name, seat and objects.

Article 1. There is constituted under the name of the Bank for International Settlements (hereinafter referred to as the bank) a company limited by shares.

Article 2. Registered office of the bank shall be situated at Basel, Switzerland.

Article 3. Objects of the bank are: To promote the co-operation of central banks and to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as trustee or agent in regard to international financial settlements intrusted to it under agreements with parties concerned.

Art. 4. As long as the experts plan of July 6, 1929, in form approved in final protocol at blank (hereinafter refered to as the plan) is in force the bank (1) shall carry out the functions assigned to it in plan (2) shall conduct its affairs with view to facilitating execution of plan and (3) shall observe provisions of plan in administration and operations of bank; all within the limits of powers granted by these statutes.

During said period the bank as trustee or agent for the governments concerned shall receive, administer and distribute the annuities paid by Germany under the plan; shall supervise and assist in commercialization and mobilization of certain portions of aforesaid annuities; and shall perform such services in connection with the payment of German reparations and international settlements connected therewith as may be agreed upon by the bank with the governments concerned.

500,000,000 Swiss Francs

Second Statutes.

Chapter 2—capital.

Article 5—The authorized capital of bank shall be 500,000,000 Swiss francs. It shall be divided into 200,000 shares of equal gold nominal value. The nominal value of each share shall also be expressed on the face of each share in terms both of dollars and of the currency of country in which it is issued, converted at gold mint parity.

Article 6—The subscription of the total authorized capital having been guaranteed in equal parts at Paris by the Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Bank of England, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank and the Banca d'Italia, Messrs. X. acting in place of the Bank of Japan and Messrs. Y for New York, the bank may begin business as soon as a minimum of 112,000 shares has been subscribed.

Article 7. Section 1—During the two years following incorporation the board of directors of the bank (hereinafter referred to as the board) shall arrange for subscription of any unissued portion of the authorized capital.

Section 2. This unissued portion may be offered to central banks or other banks of countries which have not participated in the original subscription. Selection of countries in which such shares shall be offered for subscription and amount to be subscribed in each shall be determined by the board by a two-thirds majority provided that offers of shares shall only be made in countries interested in reparations or in countries whose currencies in the opinion of the board satisfy the practical requirements of gold or gold exchange standard and that the amount issued in any one of these countries shall not exceed 8000 shares.

Equal Subscription Required

Section 3. The seven banking institutions mentioned in Article 6 shall in accordance with their several guarantees subscribe or arrange for subscription in equal proportions of any part of authorized capital which at the end of two years remains unsubscribed.

Third statutes.

Article 8, Section 1. Twenty-five per cent only of the value of each share shall be paid up at the time of subscription. The balance may be called up at a later date or dates at the discretion of the board. Three months' notice shall be given of any such calls.

Section 2. If a shareholder fails to pay any call on shares on the day appointed for payment thereof, the board may, after giving reasonable notice to such shareholder, forfeit the share in respect of which the call remains unpaid.

A forfeited share may be sold on such terms and in such manner as the board may think fit, and the board may execute a transfer in favor of the person or corporation to whom the share is sold.

Proceeds of the sale may be received by the bank, which will pay to the defaulting shareholder any part of the net proceeds over and above the amount of call due and unpaid.

Article 9, Section 1. Capital of the bank may be increased or reduced on the proposal of the board acting by a two-thirds majority and adopted by a two-thirds majority of a general meeting.

Section 2. In the event of an increase in the authorized capital of the bank and of further issue of shares the distribution among countries shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the board.

Central banks of Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States of America or some other financial institution of the last named country acceptable to the foregoing central banks shall be entitled to subscribe or arrange for subscription in equal proportions of at least 55 per cent of such additional shares.

Section 3. No part of the amount not taken by the banks of these seven countries shall be subscribed in any other country unless it is interested in reparations or at time of issue its currency in the opinion of the board satisfies the practical requirements of gold or gold exchange standard.

Invitations to Subscriptions

Fourth statutes.

Article 10. In extending invitations to subscribe for capital in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 2, or with Article 9, consideration shall be given by the board to the desirability of associating with the bank the largest possible number of central banks.

Article 11. No shares shall be issued below par.

Article 12. Liability of shareholders is limited to the nominal value of their shares.

Article 13. The shares shall be registered and transferable in the books of the bank.

The bank shall be entitled, without assigning any reason, to decline to accept any person or corporation as transferee of shares. It shall not transfer shares without prior consent of a central bank or institution acting in lieu of a central bank by or through whom shares in question were issued.

Article 14. Shares shall carry equal rights to participate in profits of the bank and in any distribution of its assets under Articles 53, 54 and 55 of statutes.

Article 15. Ownership of shares of the bank carries no right of voting or representation at general meeting. The right of representation and of voting, in proportion to the number of shares subscribed in each country, may be exercised by the central bank of that country or by its nominee.

Should the central bank of any country not desire to exercise these rights they may be exercised by a financial institution of widely recognized standing and of the same nationality, appointed by the board, and not objected to by central bank of the country in question.

Provision for Substitution

In cases where there is no central bank, these rights may be exercised, if the board thinks fit, by an appropriate financial institution of the country in question appointed by the board.

Article 16. Any subscribing institution or banking group may issue, or cause to be issued, to the public, the shares for which it has subscribed.

Article 17. Any subscribing institution or banking group may issue to the public certificates against shares of the bank owned by it. The form, details and terms of issue of such certificates shall be determined by the bank issuing them in agreement with the board.

Article 18. Receipt or ownership of shares of the bank or of certificates issued in accordance with Article 17, implies acceptance of the statutes of the bank, and statement to that effect shall be embodied in the text of such shares and certificates.

Article 19. Registration of name of the holder of shares in the books of the bank establishes the title to ownership of shares so registered.

Fifth Statutes—Chapter three—Powers of bank:

Article 20. Operations of the bank shall be in conformity with the monetary policy of the central banks of the countries concerned.

Before any financial operation is carried out by or on behalf of the bank of a given market or in a given currency the board shall afford to the central bank or central banks directly concerned an opportunity to dissent. In event of disapproval being expressed within such reasonable time as the board shall specify the proposed operation shall not take place.

Assent May Be Limited

A central bank may make its concurrence subject to conditions and may limit its assent to a specific operation or enter into a general arrangement permitting the bank to carry on its operations within such limits as to time, character and amount as may be specified.

This article shall not, however, be read as requiring assent of any central bank to withdrawal from its market of funds to the introduction of which no objection had been raised by it.

Any governor of a central bank or his alternate or any other director specially authorized by the central bank of the country of which he is a national to act on its behalf in this matter shall if he is present at the meeting of the board and does not vote against any such proposed operation be deemed to have given the valid assent of the central bank in question.

If a representative of the central bank in question is absent or if the central bank is not directed represented on the board steps shall be taken to afford the central bank or banks concerned an opportunity to express dissent.

Article 21. The operations of the bank for its own account shall only be carried out in currencies which in the opinion of the board satisfy the practical requirements of the gold or gold exchange standards.

Determination of Operations

Article 22. The board shall determine the nature of the operations to be undertaken by the bank. The bank may in particular: (A) buy and sell gold coin or buillion for its own account or for account of central banks; (B) hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks; (C) accept custody of gold for the account of central banks; (D) make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold, bills of exchange and other short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities; (E) discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without indorsement bills of exchange, checks and other short-term obligations of prime liquidity including treasury bills and other such government short-term securities as are currently marketable; (F) buy and sell exchange for its own account or for account of central banks; (G) buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for account of central banks; (H) discount for central banks bills taken from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio; (I) open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks; (J) accept: First, deposits from central banks on current or deposit account; second, deposits in connection with trustees agreements that may be made between the bank and governments in connection with international settlements; third, such other deposits as in the opinion of the board come within scope of the bank's functions.

The bank may also: (K) Act as agent or correspondent of any central banks; (L) arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent. If a central bank is unable or unwilling to act in this capacity, the bank may make other arrangements, provided that the central bank concerned does not object.

If in such circumstances it should be deemed advisable that the bank should establish its own agency, the sanction of a two-thirds majority of the board will be required; (M) enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international encroach on the obligations of the bank toward third parties, and carry out the various operations laid down therein.

Founding of International Bank

Whereas the powers signatory to the final protocol of the —— have by the said protocol adopted a plan which contemplates founding by the central banks of Belgium, France-Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan and a financial institution of the United States of America, an international bank to be called the Bank for International Settlements: and whereas the said central banks and Messrs. —— have undertaken to found the said bank and have guaranteed or arranged for guarantee of the subscription of its authorized capital amounting to the equivalent of $100,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares: and whereas Switzerland has entered into a treaty with the inviting powers whereby Switzerland has agreed to grant a charter for the purpose of incorporating the said bank, and not to repeal, amend or supplement the said charter excepting by agreement with the said inviting powers: now be it enacted:

1. The Bank for International Settlements (hereinafter called the Bank) is hereby incorporated.

2. Its constitution, operations and activities are defined and governed by the annexed statutes which are hereby sanctioned.

3. The amendment of articles of the said statutes, other than those enumerated in clause 4 hereof may be made and shall come into force as provided in Article 59 of the said statutes and not otherwise.

Sixth Statutes.

Article 23. Any of the operations which the bank is authorized to carry out with central banks under the preceding article may be carried out with banks, bankers, corporations or individuals of any country, provided that the central bank of that county does not object.

Article 24. A bank may enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate settlement of international transactione between them.

For this purpose it may arrange with central banks to have gold earmarked for the account and transferable on their order, to open accounts through which central banks can transfer their assets from one currency to another and to take such other measures as the board may think advisable within limits of the powers granted by these statutes. Principles and rules governing such account shall be fixed by the board.

Restrictions Imposed

Article 25. The bank may not: (A) issue notes payable at sight to bearer; (B) "accept" bills of exchange; (C) make advances to governments; (D) open current accounts in name of governments; (E) acquire predominant interest in any business concern; (F) except so far as necessary for conduct of its own business remain the owner of real property for any longer period than required in order to realize to proper advantage such real property as may come into possession of the bank in satisfaction of claims due to it.

Article 26. The bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities.

Its short term liquid assets may include bank notes, checks payable at sight drawn on first class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short notice in first class banks, and prime bills of not more than 90 days usance of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

The proportion of the bank's assets held in any given currency shall be determined by the board with due regard to the liabilities of the bank.

Outline of Management

Seventh statutes.

Chapter 4—Management.

Article 27. Administration of bank shall be vested in the board.

Article 28. The board shall be composed as follows: (1) governors for the time being of the central banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as ex-officio directors), or if any of said governors are unwilling or unable to hold office their respective nominees (hereinafter referred to as substitute nominees).

The tenure of office of substitute nominee shall be within the discretion of the governor by whom he is appointed, but shall terminate in any case when that governor vacates office. Any ex-officio director may appoint one person as his alternate who shall be entitled to attend and exercise the powers of director at meetings of the board if the governor himself is unable to be present. (2) Seven persons representative of finance, industry or commerce appointed one each by governors of the central banks mentioned in sub-clause (1) and being of same nationality as the governors who appoint them.

During continuance of liability Germany is to pay reparation annuities to two persons of French and German nationality, respectively, representative of industry or commerce, appointed by governors of the Bank of France and of the Reichsbank, respectively, if they so desire.

Filling of Vacancies

If for any reason the governor of any of the seven institutions above mentioned is unable or unwilling to serve as director or to appoint substitute nominees under sub-clause (1) or to make an appointment under sub-clause (2) the governors of the other institutions referred to or a majority of them may invite to become members of the board two nationals of the country of the governor in question, not objected to by the central bank of that country.

Directors appointed as aforesaid, other than ex-officio directors or their substitute nominees, shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) Not more than nine persons to be elected by the following procedure: Governor of the central bank of every country other than those mentioned in sub-clause (1), in which capital has been subscribed at time of incorporation shall be entitled to submit a list of four candidates of his own nationality for directorship.

Two of the candidates on each list shall be representative of finance and the other two of industry or commerce. From these lists board may elect by two-thirds majority not more than nine persons.

Directors so elected shall be divided by lot into three groups as nearly as may be equal in number of which one group shall retire at end of the first, one at the end of the second, and one at the end of the third financial year of the bank. The retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

Voting on Candidates

At the first meeting of the directors in the second and succeeding financial years the board may elect by a two-thirds majority not more than three directors from a panel of candidates.

Governors of central branks of every country other than those mentioned in sub-clause (1) in which capital has at date of such meeting been subscribed shall be entitled to submit a list of four persons to be included in the panel. Directors so elected shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election.

If in any of the countries referred to in the preceding paragraph there is no central bank the board by two-thirds majority may nominate an appropriate financial institution to exercise right of submitting list of candidates for election.

Eighth statutes.

Article 29. In event of a vacancy occurring on the board for any reason other than termination of the period of office in accordance with the preceding article the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the procedure by which the member to be replaced was selected. In case of directors other than ex-officio directors the new director shall hold office for the unexpired period only of his predecessor's term of office. He shall, however, be eligible for re-election at the expiration of that term.

Article 30. Directors must be ordinarily resident in Europe or in a position to attend regularly at meetings of the board.

Article 31. No person shall be appointed or hold office as a director who is a member of or an official of the government or is a member of a legislative body unless he is governor of a central bank.

Article 32. Meetings of the board shall be held not less than 10 times a year. At least four of these shall be held at the registered office of the bank.

Article 33. A member of the board who is not present in person at a meeting of the directors may give a proxy to any other member authorizing him to vote at that meeting on his behalf.

Majority Vote Controls

Article 34—Unless otherwise provided by the statutes, decisions of the board shall be taken by a simple majority of those present or represented by proxy. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The board shall not be competent to act unless a quorum of directors is present. This quorum shall be laid down in a regulation adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board.

Article 35—Members of the board may receive in addition to out-of-pocket expenses a fee for attendance at meetings and or a remuneration, the amounts of which will be fixed by the board subject to approval of the general meeting.

Article 36. The proceedings of the board shall be summarized in minutes which shall be signed by the chairman.

Copies of or extracts from these minutes for the purpose of production in a court of justice must be certified by the general manager of the bank.

A record of decisions taken at each meeting shall be sent within eight days of the meeting to every member.

Ninth statutes.

Article 37. The board shall represent the bank in its dealings with third parties and shall have exclusive right of entering into engagements on behalf of the bank.

It may, however, delegate this right to a member or members of the board or of the permanent staff of the bank provided that it defines the powers of each person to whom it delegates this right.

Article 38. The bank shall be legally committed vis-à-vis third parties by the signature of the president or by two signatures either of members of the board or of members of the staff who have been duly authorized by the board to sign on its behalf.

Article 39. The board shall elect from its members a chairman and one or more vice-chairmen, one of whom shall preside at meetings of the board in the absence of the chairman.

The chairman of the board shall be president of the bank. He shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-election.

Subject to the authority of the board the president will carry out the policy and control the administration of the bank.

Election of Chairman

He shall not hold any other office which in the judgment of the board might interfere with his duties as president.

Article 40. At the meeting of the board at which the election of a chairman is to take place the chair shall be taken by the oldest member of the board present.

Article 41. A general manager shall be appointed by the board on the proposal of the president. He will be responsible to the president for the operations of the bank and will be chief of its operating staff. Heads of departments and any other officers of similar rank shall be appointed by the board on recommendations made by the president after consultation with the general manager.

The remainder of the staff shall be appointed by the general manager with the approval of the president.

Article 42. Departmental organization of the bank shall be determined by the board.

Article 43. The board may, if it thinks fit, appoint from among its members an executive committee to assist the president in the administration of the bank.

The president shall be a member and ex-officio chairman of this committee.

Article 44. The board may appoint advisory committees chosen wholly or partly from persons not concerned in the bank's management.

Article 45. As long as the plan is in force the board shall convene the special advisory committee referred to in the plan upon receipt of notice therein provided for.

Tenth statutes.

Chapter 5—General meeting:

Article 46. General meetings of the bank may be attended by nominees of central banks or other financial institutions referred to in Article 15.

Voting rights shall be in proportion to the number of shares subscribed in the country of each institution represented at the meeting.

Conduct of Meetings

The chair shall be taken at general meetings by the chairman of the board or, in his absence, by a vice-chairman.

At least three weeks' notice of general meetings shall be given to those entitled to be represented.

Subject to provisions of these statutes the general meeting shall decide upon its own procedure.

Article 47. Within three months after the end of each financial year of the bank an annual general meeting shall be held upon such date as the board may decide.

Meetings shall take place at the registered office of the bank.

Voting by proxy will be permitted in such manner as the board may have provided in advance by regulation.

Article 48. The annual general meeting shall be invited: (A) To approve the annual report, the balance sheet upon report of the auditors, and profit and loss account and any proposed changes in remuneration fees or allowances of members of board; (B) to make appropriations to reserve and to special funds, and to consider declaration of dividend and its amount; (C) to elect the auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and (D) to discharge the board from all personal responsibility in respect of the past financial year.

Article 49. Extraordinary general meetings shall be summoned to decide on any proposals of the board: (a) to amend statutes; (b) to increase or decrease capital of bank; (c) to liquidate bank.

Eleventh Statutes.

Chapter 6.—Accounts and Profits.

Article 50. The financial year of the bank will begin April 1 and end March 31. The first financial period will end March 31, 1931.

Article 51. The bank shall publish an annual report and at least once a month a statement of account in such a manner as the board may prescribe.

Annual Report Required

The board shall cause to be prepared a profit and loss account and balance sheet of the bank for each financial year in time for submission to the annual general meeting.

Article 52. The account and balance sheet shall be audited by independent auditors. The auditors shall have full power to examine all books and accounts of the bank and require full information as to all its transactions.

Auditors shall report to the board and to the general meeting and shall state in their report: (A) whether or not they have obtained all the information and explanations they required and (B) whether in their opinion the balance sheet dealt with in the report is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the bank's affairs according to the best of their information and explanations given to them and as shown by the books.

Article 53. Yearly net profits of bank shall be applied as follows: (A) five per cent of such net profits, or such proportion of 5 per cent as may be required for the purpose, shall be paid to a reserve fund called the legal reserve fund until that fund reaches an amount equal in value to 10 per cent of the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank for the time being: (B) thereafter such net profits shall be applied in or toward payment of dividends of 6 per cent per annum on the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank.

Dividend to Be Cumulative

This dividend shall be cumulative (C) as to residue (if any) of such net profits; 20 per cent shall be paid to shareholders until a maximum further dividend of 6 per cent (which shall be noncumulative) is reached provided that the board may in any year withhold all or any part of this additional payment and place it to the credit of a special dividend reserve fund for use in maintaining cumulative 6 per cent dividend provided for in preceding paragraph or for subsequent distribution to shareholders.

(D) After making provision for the foregoing one-half of yearly net profits then the remaining shall be paid into a general reserve fund of the bank until it equals the paid-up capital.

Thereafter 40 per cent shall be so applied until the general reserve fund equals twice the paid-up capital, 30 per cent until it equals three times the paid-up capital, 20 per cent until it equals four times the paid-up capital, 10 per cent until it equals five times the paid-up capital. From that point onward 5 per cent.

Twelfth Statutes.

Article 54. The general reserve fund shall be available for meeting any losses incurred by the bank. In case it is not adequate for this purpose, recourse may be had to the legal reserve fund provided for in Article 53 (A). These reserve funds, in the event of liquidation, and after discharge of liabilities of the bank and costs of liquidation, shall be divided among the shareholders.

Thirteenth statutes.

Chapter 7. General provisions.

Article 55. The bank may not be liquidated except by three-fourths majority of a general meeting. It shall not in any case be liquidated before it has discharged all obligations which it has assumed under the plan.

Article 56. (1) If any dispute shall arise between the bank on the one side and any central bank, financial institution or other bank referred to in the present statutes on the other side, or between the bank and its shareholders with regard to the interpretation or application of the statutes of the bank, the same shall be referred for final decision to an interpretation tribunal established under the London agreement of 30/8/24 as constituted by the final protocol of ——.

(2) In the absence of agreement as to the terms of submission, either party to a dispute under this article may refer the same to the tribunal which shall have power to decide all questions (including question of its own jurisdiction) even in default of appearance by other party.

(3) The tribunal shall lay down its own procedure.

(4) Before giving a final decision and without prejudice to questions at issue, the president of the tribunal, or if he be unable to act in any case, a member of the tribunal to be designated by him forthwith may on the request of the first party applying therefore order any appropriate provisional measures in order to safeguard respective rights of the parties.

(5) Provisions of this article shall not prejudice the right of parties to a dispute to refer the same by common consent to the president or a member of the tribunal as sole arbitrator.

Conditions of Amendment

Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 20, 25, 28, 46, 53, 56, 59 and 60 of the said statutes shall not be amended except subject to following conditions: the amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board, approved by a majority of the general meeting and sanctioned by a law supplementing the present charter.

5. The said statutes and any amendment of them in accordance with Clauses 3 or 4 hereof respectively shall be valid and operative, notwithstanding any inconsistency therewith in provisions of any present or future law relating to corporations.

6. The bank shall be exempt and immune from the following categories of taxation:

(A) Stamp registration and other duties on all deeds or other documents relating to the incorporation or the liquidation of the bank. (B) Stamp and registration duties on any first issue of its shares by the bank to a central bank, financial institution, banking group or underwriter, at or before the time of incorporation, or in pursuance of Articles 7 or 9 of the statutes.

Right to Tax Swiss

(C) All taxes on the bank's capital, reserves, or profits, whether distributed or not, and whether assessed on the profits of the bank before distribution, or imposed at the time of distribution under the form of a coupon tax payable or deductible by the bank. This provision is without prejudice to a state's right to tax the residents of Switzerland, other than the bank, as it thinks fit.

(D) All taxes upon any agreements which the bank may make in connection with the issue of loans for mobilizing German annuities, and upon the bonds of such loans issued on a foreign market.

7. All funds deposited with the bank by any Government in pursuance of the plan adopted by the final protocol of the bank shall be exempt and immune from taxation, whether by way of deduction by the bank on behalf of the authority imposing the same or otherwise.

Exemptions and Immunities

8. Foregoing exemptions and immunities shall apply to present and future taxation by whatsoever name it may describe and whether imposed by a state or by provincial municipal or other authorities.

9. The bank its property and assets and all deposits and other funds entrusted to it shall be immune from any disabilities and from any restrictive measures such as censorship, requisition, seizure or confiscation in time of peace or as war reprisals. Prohibition or restriction of gold or currency export and other similar interferences, restrictions or prohibition.

10. Any dispute between the Government of Switzerland and the bank as to the interpretation or application of the present law shall be referred to the interpretation tribunal established under the London agreement as constituted by the final protocol of blank.

Fourteenth last statutes.

Article 57. In all cases not covered by the preceding article or by some other provision for arbitration the bank may proceed or be proceeded against in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Article 58. For the purposes of these statutes: The central bank means a bank in any country to which has been intrusted the duty of regulating the volume of currency and credit in that country or where a banking system has been so intrusted the bank forming part of such system which is situated and operating in the principal financial market of that country. The governor of a central bank means the person who is subject to the control of his board or other competent authority wh ohas direction of policy and administration of the bank. A two-thirds majority of the board means not less than two-thirds of the votes (whether given in person or by proxy) of the whole directorate.

Article 59. Amendments of any articles of these statutes other than those enumerated in Article 60 may be proposed by a two-thirds majority of the board of directors to a general meeting and if adopted by a majority of general meeting shall come into force, provided that such amendments are not inconsistent with the provisions of the articles enumerated in Article 60.

Article 60. Articles 2, 3, 4, 9, 15, 20, 25, 28, 46, 53, 56, 59 and 60 cannot be amended except subject to the following condition: An amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the board, approved by a majority of the general meeting and sanctioned by a law supplementing the charter of the bank.

General Reserve Fund

D. In case the general reserve fund, by reason of losses or by reason of an increase in paid-up capital, falls below the amounts provided for above, after having once attained them, the appropriate proportion of yearly net profits shall again be applied until the position is restored.

E. As long as the plan is in force, any remainder of the net profits, after meeting the foregoing requirements, shall be disposed of as follows:

First, as to 75 per cent to such of the governments or central banks of Germany and the countries entitled to share in the annuities payable under the plan as have maintained time deposits at the bank subject to withdrawal in not less than five years from the time of deposit, or after four years on not less than one year's notice. This sum shall be distributed annually in proportion to the size of the deposits maintained by the respective governments or central banks in question. The board shall have power to determine the minimum deposit which would justify the distribution provided for.

Long Term Deposits

Second, as to 25 per cent as follows: If the German Government elects to make a long term deposit with the bank withdrawable only on terms specified under the sub-clause above, and amounting to a minimum sum of 400,000,000 reichsmarks, said 25 per cent shall go into a special fund to be used to aid Germany in paying the last 22 annuities provided for in the plan; if the German Government elects to make such a long term deposit, amounting to a sum below the 400,000,000 reichsmarks, the participation of the German Government shall be reduced in proportion and the balance shall be added to the 75 per cent referred to in sub-clause 1 above. If the German Government elects not to make any such long term deposit, said 25 per cent shall be distributed as provided in such clause 1 above. The special fund referred to above shall carry compound interest reckoned on an annual basis at a maximum current rate paid by the bank on time of deposits. If the special fund should exceed the amount required to pay the last 22 annuities, the balance shall be distributed among the creditor governments, as provided for in the plan.

E. At the expiration of the period referred to in the first paragraph of sub-clause E, the disposal of the remainder of the net profits referred to in subclause E shall be determined by a general meeting on the proposal of the board.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Interest in the girlhood of the world, the welfare and the progess of the girl in her teens, is the motive that brought more than 1000 delegates to the International Convention of the Supreme Assembly, Order of Rainbow for Girls, in Memphis. Approximately 40,000 girls are enrolled in the branches of the order which these delegates represent.

"Rainbow" first appeared in the sky of girl club work in 1922, in McAlester, Okla. Since then it has constantly widened its scope and shone with increasing intensity. Behind this order, for girls between 13 and 18, are the great organizations of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of the Eastern Star, which sponsor the Rainbow assemblies. Phillip A. Jerguson, Boston, Mass., Most Worthy Grand Patron, General Grand Chapter, O. E. S., and Emma Chadwick, Seattle, Wash., Most Worthy Grand Matron, General Grand Chapter, O. E. S., were among those invited to participate in the Memphis meetings.

Proper use of time by the girls was the keynote of the meetings. According to W. Mark Sexson, 33°, Past Grand Master of Oklahoma Masons, author of the Rainbow ritual and founder and Supreme Recorder of the order, the organization is enlisting to influence the girls to devote more time to projects worthy of cultivation and to quiet rest and contemplation.

Examples for Girls to Follow

The time devoted by the leaders of each group to work with the girls also was another question, the order's founder pointing out that Masons and members of the Eastern Star must furnish examples which the girls can profitably follow. He also stressed the point that the leaders must have something worth while to give the girls in return for these "golden moments" of young lives.

One of the messages Mr. Sexson brought was that this organization, an infant among the fraternal bodies of the world, is growing so rapidly that in a few years it will not only have penetrated all of the 48 states, but will have spanned the seas and found a place in countries far from North America. The Memphis meeting is representative of memberships in 37 states, Canada, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

The little Oklahoma group that introduced the Rainbow to the world consisted of 171 girls. Now the membership is divided into more than 650 active assembles. This growth has been attributed by Rainbow leaders to the worthy aims and ideals that have characterized the movement from the start.

"In our order," Mr. Sexson said, "we try to teach the girlhood of our local communities lessons in reference to the home, the church, the state and the Nation, especially the relationship of the girl to the home and to community life." The Rainbow was called "the avenue through which the lives of thousands of girls have been touched and influenced, for it furnishes an opportunity to lift the standards of girlhood higher and make the world a kinder and gentler place in which to live."

Make-up of the Order

The make-up of the order gives some indication of its purpose. The Mother Assembly and national headquarters are at McAlester, Okla. Each of the branches, called assemblies, must be made up of at least 25 girls within the specified age limits, and must be sponsored by a chapter of the Eastern Star or a Masonic lodge. The Rainbow is primarily for girls from Masonic homes, but daughters of other families are invited to join, the only qualifications being that each girl must be recommended by a Mason or a member of the Eastern Star.

Active leadership of each assembly is vested in a Mother Adviser, usually a member of the Eastern Star, who directs the girls' activities. Co-operating with her is an advisory board and, as far as is possible, the entire local membership of the Masonic lodge and Eastern Star. The national headquarters of the order also keeps close watch on new ideas in the conduct of girls' groups and passes them along to the local organizations.

It has been pointed out that Eastern Star chapters are vitally interested in the opportunity presented by Rainbow work, for, to a large degree, the girls in the Rainbow assemblies become members of the adult organization in the future.

The sessions which convened in the Memphis Masonic Temple include conferences presided over by expert organizers and leaders of girls' activities and the exemplification of various phases of the order's degree work by select teams of Rainbow girls from the assemblies of Tennessee.

Toronto to Hold Agricultural Fair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General of Canada, will attend the Royal Agricultural Fair, which covers 20 acres, with over 15,000 animals exhibited from all parts of Canada and the United States. From Nov. 20 to 28 "Provincial Days" will be held, when entries of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, foxes, poultry from each province of the Dominion will be exhibited. Dairying, fruit and flower growing, seed, grains and pet stock are other features.

The object of the Royal Fair, which occupies permanent buildings here valued at $2,800,000, is to set a national hall mark on Canada's agriculture. An international tone is due to the unusually large number of American entries.

The dog show will be held in cooperation with the National Kennel Club. Over 600 dogs of the highest class, including many from leading United States kennels, have been entered. A cat show has upward of 300 entries. The poultry show has over 9000 entries. The fox show is the premier exhibit of domestic fox breeding. The butter section is described as the largest dairy display ever made in North America.

Among the horses will be Springtime, a golden chestnut walking mare, today the best of her breed. She is being especially sent to Toronto from Barbourville in South Kentucky by W. H. M. Robinson of Philadelphia, and through the courtesy of Miss Nola E. Minton of the Hickory Mountain Stables.

New York Theaters

"Heads Up"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Good showmanship has gone into the making and presentation of "Heads Up," a new musical comedy at the Alvin Theater, offered by Alex A. Aarons and Vinton Freedley. John McGowan and Paul Gerard Smith have put together a workmanlike book, Lorenz Hart has decorated it with lyrics that have wit and variety of subject, and Richard Rodgers has composed a lively score that contains two popular numbers, "Why Do You Suppose?" and "My Man Is on the Make."

An interesting cast has been chosen, with Janet Velie as sprightly society matron, Alice Boulden as a pert young miss who keeps the fun running high on the feminine side, Barbara Newberry as the blonde heroine who dances so well and takes her romantic disappointments lightly, Roy Bolgar as an awkward youth who stopped the show with his eccentric dance bit, Jack Whiting as the likable juvenile, and Victor Moore as a timorous cook on a private yacht who had an obsession to be inventing things.

Laughter long and loud greeted Mr. Moore's exemplification of his inventions in the ship's kitchen, particularly his egg reservoir, his bread sawing device, and his machine for delivering bologna sausage in response to the pressure of a button. Again, while cast away on a desert island, Mr. Moore regales his audience with a demonstration of his improved radio set, which automatically shuts off when the advertising talks begin.

Donald Oenslager has given the piece a picturesque setting that is tasteful in color harmonies, and the costumes designed and executed by Kiviette are a continual delight because of their tasteful simplicity. There is no question of the audience's pleasure in this entertainment, and the large chorus appears to put a special zest into its expressive dancing, probably because there is every sign that this piece will be at the Alvin when spring comes round.

E. C. S.

WOMEN OF KENTUCKY BAN CIGARETTE SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Tobacco manufacturers who use pictures of women smoking cigarettes in billboard advertising, calculated to attract girls, were condemned by the Kentucky Conference of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, here.

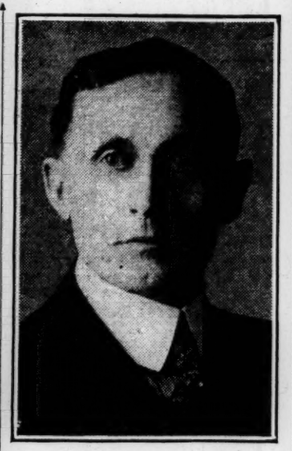
Resolutions passed, viewed the habit with abhorrence, and also pledged support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

PRESIDENT REQUESTS RED CROSS SUPPORT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nation-wide response to the annual roll call of the American Red Cross is asked of the American people by President Hoover.

"Both as President of the United States and as president of the American Red Cross," he says, "I earnestly bespeak the co-operation of every American citizen in the great humanitarian work of the Red Cross. Its prompt efficiency in time of disaster, and its continuing service in numerous less spectacular but no less important tasks of relief, make it an indispensable part of our national life. Every American should be a member, and I urge all to enroll."

Prominent Officials of Rainbow Order



Left—Jeannette Baumert, Worthy Adviser of the Mother Society. Right—W. Mark Sexson, 33°, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Oklahoma, Founder of the Rainbow Order and Author of its Ritual.

Chicago Markets End Long Hostility

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The wheat pit and the local Stock Exchange have finally made peace. For nearly half a century they lived pleasantly together, each on his side of the street. Then the Chicago Board of Trade thought it would like to deal in stocks too. And it began dealing in stocks and not merely that. It went into its neighbor's yard and listed several stocks which were already listed on the Stock Exchange.

Perhaps the two great markets of the West would have stood and made faces at each other indefinitely. But fortunately there were only four stocks which the board and the exchange had in common. A joint committee from the two markets found a way out. They agreed that duplication should cease and that each of the four stocks should be delisted on whichever market its company formally requested.

The Stock Exchange then delisted two of its stocks and the Board of Trade dropped two of its. Chicago bulls and bears of different breeds again dwell together in harmony.

WOMAN FASCISTI FIGHT BESIDE MEN

KAZELSDORF, Austria (AP)—Women Fascists armed with rubber clubs fighting by the side of men was the feature of a collision between Social-Democratic workmen and the Fascist Heimwehr during yesterday's anniversary of the Republic. A Fascist named Johann Vakitch was accused of shooting and killing a workman, H. Bernhard.

Police reported that the Heimwehr were found to be armed with revolvers while the women members had loaded sticks and rubber clubs.

WOMEN INITIATE NEW POLICY FOR BUSINESS

Club Federation to Adopt Referenda—Many Resolutions Presented

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY—The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs is going in for referenda, and thereby initiating a new policy in the conduct of women's organizations.

The 400,000 members in the 580 clubs in the federation are to be asked to declare themselves on United States adherence to the World Court according to the Geneva reservations, the proposed international narcotic control conference in Washington next November, increased appropriations for the Government Indian Service, maintenance of present standards in establishing national parks, and the setting aside of Flag Day as citizenship day for the presentation of certificates to recently naturalized aliens.

These measures have been presented to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the federation in session here by the resolutions committee, of which Mrs. Harry Lilly of New York City is chairman, and after discussion by the delegates are to be referred to the clubs, which are asked to return record votes to Mrs. Lilly.

Answer to Critics

In referring the resolutions to the membership instead of having a vote taken by the convention the women are endeavoring to answer those critics who charge women's organizations with taking hasty action which does not represent the sentiment of the membership back home.

Each clubwoman was urged to help clear up just one beauty spot near her town "at present made ugly by signs or huge billboards" by Mrs. E. R. Hayden of Darien Center, chairman of the state rural and highway advertising committee, and Mrs. Robert W. Bowman of Albany, chairman of the kindergarten committee asked the women to continue their support of proposed legislation providing for the establishment of local kindergartens upon petition by the parents.

The federation's interest in these and other educational projects was emphasized at a dinner presided over by Mrs. Ned H. Dearborne of New York City, chairman of the Department of Education, and addressed by Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education speaking on secondary education. Dr. Milton K. Loomis of New York University on the present function of schools and colleges of education, and Dr. J. C. Brown of Pelham on modern trends in elementary education.

Junior High's Defended

Junior high schools are proving expensive but the advantages claimed by their adherents are worth many times the outlay, said Dr. Graves, and he named as such advantages "a surprising increase in the number of pupils desiring secondary education, a great development in scholastic interest and a marked improvement in academic success."

The college of education must train for leadership of the future, said Dr. Loomis in discussing professional education.

Dr. Brown compared education of a century ago with that of today, emphasizing the greater consideration given now to the pupils, their individual abilties and needs, and the development through inspiring education of initiative and originality together with reflective thinking.

The American home and fine arts departments shared one session of the convention, Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan of New York City leading a forum on the arts and Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt of New York City urging that the women put themselves on record as favoring home economics training for every girl in school, junior high school compulsory courses in economics, making home economics required courses for entrance to liberal arts colleges, and increasing the budget of the Federal Home Economics Bureau to provide funds for research with regard to standards in household equipment.

Home-Making Problems

The home-making center sponsored by the federation at the Grand Central Palace in New York City was represented on the program by its educational director, Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, who announced the setting up of an advisory board of experts to provide information on any home problem, and the establishment of a lecture course on home-making problems.

Visitors from 44 countries, 45 states, 76 foreign cities and 300 American communities have come to the center since it was opened last spring, said Mrs. Gregory.

The delegates voted to impose a $2 registration fee upon delegates, alternates and visitors at future conventions as a means of helping to finance the federation.

3,320,000 IN CHICAGO IN 1930

CHICAGO (AP)—Cook County will start the year 1930 with a population of 3,950,000, the Chicago Regional Planning Association has estimated. Of this number 3,200,000 will live in Chicago.

PLANE TO FIND OWN MARKETS, TRADERS TOLD

Economic Force Irresistible, Trade Official Says at Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Aeronautical development, certain to knit the interests of all nations, will go a long way toward bringing about international friendship and unprecedented prosperity, Leighton W. Rogers, chief of the aeronautic trade division of the United States Department of Commerce, told the fourth annual Mississippi Valley Trade Conference here.

Describing the last century as the "era of transportation," he said: "Civilizations formerly separated by oceans and mountains now are beginning to intermingle their cultures, and the spirit of international communication is being given a distinct impetus."

The economic urge is pushing the airplane ahead in the field of transportation by leaps and bounds, Mr. Rogers said. Since successful new forms of transportation establish new markets by opening up territory previously inaccessible and undeveloped, he expects air transportation to provide access to comparatively new territories of the world.

Transportation by air "will also bring into daily use many new commodities heretofore unavailable because of the time factor, such as foodstuffs now regarded as luxuries," he said. "Improved transportation made every day necessities of luxuries of old, such as spices, for which our ancestors ventured the high seas in tiny, unseaworthy craft. Air transportation will do the same for many new commodities."

Wallace Thompson of New York, editor of Ingeneria Internacional, in an address on the outlook of Latin-American trade, reminded the valley manufacturers and shippers that although Latin-America is industrializing and reducing the use of North American exports, the very development which restricts southern shipments now will in the long run mean greater markets.

"Industries build buying power," he said. "Trade in raw materials is a static trade. It does not increase rapidly. Manufacturing and semi-manufacturing create wealth in the sense of increased values. That increment is what makes markets. The great gift of the United States to Latin America is our much-maligned mechanical civilization.

"It is the secret of our prosperity, the combination of machines and methods that has brought us so far along the road toward the ideal described by President Hoover in Buenos Aires, 'The elimination of poverty.' Latin America sees no question of imperialism in our methods of eliminating human misery through mass and individual prosperity."

Cleveland A. Newton of St. Louis, former Representative in Congress, said that the Mississippi Valley states, until adequate inland waterways are developed, are landlocked, and cannot compete with seaports in foreign trade. He asserted that development of gulf seaports, essential to the growth of foreign trade in the middle West, is being hindered by railroads and eastern shipping company owners.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF IRAK PASSES ON

BAGDAD, Irak (AP)—Sir Abdul Muhsin, Premier and Foreign Minister of Irak, has passed on.

Sir Abdul had been Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs since January, 1928. Last September, when it was reported that Great Britain was to relinquish its mandate by 1932 and permit Irak to enter the League of Nations, he formed a new Cabinet to include greater Nationalist strength. Irak, or Mesopotamia, was freed from the Turks during the Great War, recognized as an independent state and placed under the mandate of Great Britain. In December, 1927, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Irak by which the former undertook to recognize Irak as an independent state. This has not yet been ratified.

CITY MANAGER PLAN IS UPHELD BY CINCINNATI

Six Candidates Backed by Charter Committee Win Council Seats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—Citizens of Cincinnati again have upheld the city manager form of government. They have sustained by their votes the claims of the friends of the movement here that under this method of municipal administration Cincinnati's unprecedented progress has elevated it from one of the "forgotten" of American cities, as it once was called, to what has lately been termed "the best-governed city in the United States."

Six candidates for City Council indorsed by the City Charter Committee have been declared elected by the Board of Elections, along with three Republicans. The voting took place Nov. 5, and for eight days the electorate was held in suspense as the counting of the ballots proceeded under the proportional representation system.

There were a total of 138,783 valid ballots out of a total of 145,450 cast. The count of the valid ballots gave Russell Wilson, formerly associate editor of a leading newspaper of Cincinnati, a first choice vote of 22,112, or 8235 more than the necessary quota. Mr. Wilson, who declared that the real campaign issue was good government, is the choice of the City Charter group for Mayor at the council's organization meeting.

Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati's present Mayor and chief leader in the charter cause, did not run for re-election.

In the passage of the $12,000,000 bond issues for civic improvements, it was held that the faith of the electorate had been wholly placed in the hands of the charter forces.

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PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PARTIES
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Our specialty: CHICKEN CROW MEIN every evening
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

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Merton L. Cushman INC.
Order Yours NOW
BRANCHES
48 E. 167th St., near Jerome Ave.—51 E. Burnside Ave., near Jerome Ave.—1449 St. Nicholas Ave., near W. 182nd St.—23 E. 170th St., near Jerome Ave.—11 E. 176th St., near Jerome Ave.—2165 Eighth Ave., near W. 116th St.—3801 Broadway, near W. 158th St.—4034 Broadway, near W. 170th St.
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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310 Livingston St., near Hanover Pl.
One flight up Triangle 3073

Jack Frost won't bother our boys—not with the warm Fall and Winter outfits we have for them!
Sturdily made, too, for lasting service, even if the youngsters treat 'em rough.
Boys' heavy overcoats, $35 up; junior sizes, $25 up.
Big boys' 4-piece suits with knickers and longs, or 2 longs, $35 up; 17 to 20 years.
Small boys' suits with 2 knickers, $20 up; 8 to 16 years.
Smallest boys' knitted suits, $4.50 up; 3 to 8 years.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St. | New York City | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield
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THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK
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NEW ORLEANS PALM BEACH

The shoe illustrated, is built over a last originally conceived by James S. Coward, pioneer in comfort footwear. It embodies the Coward arch-supporting principle, to whose virtues have been added The Coward "Combination" sizing. It is two sizes smaller in the heel and waist measurements than in the forepart.
300,000 Pairs of Shoes Have Been Built over this Coward last!
In the short span of the last 10 years this one Coward last has brought comfort to thousands of women! So perfectly designed is it that while the ball of the foot has ample room, there is a pleasant snugness over the instep and at the heel. And it is, of course, only one of the many lasts "specialized" by Coward.
The 1930 Version
Coward lasts that have proven comfortable to so many thousands of people do not change . . . but the style of the shoes which are built over them, steps briskly along with the times. This new version of an old favorite is delightfully light in weight and is trimmed with the most fashionable of the season's leathers—silk kid.
Black Kidskin, silk kid trimmed. $11.85
Brown Kidskin, silk kid trimmed. $13.45
Black Suede, silk kid trimmed. $12.85
Brown Suede, silk kid trimmed. $12.85

Just a name... It is enough!
HOW OFTEN you buy something that you do not examine closely! A pair of gloves whose inside seams you never look at, a hat whose inner band you don't lift, a package of breakfast cereal whose wrapping isn't even removed until long after you have paid for it! All because these products bear a name that you know and trust completely.
To many thousands of people the one name that obviates all doubt or hesitation in the important matter of buying good shoes is the name of James Coward. They know that any pair of shoes stamped with this name is inevitably (—as for the last 63 years) a pair of shoes that can be taken on faith for quality, for comfort, for fine workmanship, for value.
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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M. WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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This Is Co-operation and Service
YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that shop which you intended to visit, the restaurant at which you intended to entertain; the hotel, railroad or steamship which you had planned to patronize; the school which you intended to look into for daughter or the camp for sonny; or there was the theater, or the mail-order advertiser, the name of which has escaped you for the moment.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VANDERBILT TO MEET TENNESSEE

Ten Championship Games Scheduled for Southern Conference Eleven Saturday

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

College	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Tennessee	4	0	0	1.000
Tulane	4	0	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	4	0	0	1.000
Duke	1	0	0	1.000
North Carolina	5	0	1	.800
Florida	3	0	1	.750
Virginia M. I.	3	0	1	.750
Kentucky	2	0	1	.667
Louisiana	2	0	1	.667
Virginia P. I.	2	0	1	.667
Alabama	3	0	2	.600
Clemson	3	0	2	.600
Georgia Technology	2	0	3	.400
Virginia	1	1	2	.333
Georgia	1	0	2	.333
South Carolina	1	0	3	.250
Washington & Lee	1	0	3	.250
Sewanee	0	1	2	.000
Maryland	0	1	3	.000
Mississippi A. & M.	0	1	3	.000
Mississippi	0	1	3	.000
N. C. State	0	0	3	.000
Alabama P. I.	0	0	5	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — November's third Saturday of gridiron activity will find 20 Southern Conference teams busily engaged in an attempt to improve their position in the title race. Ten games are scheduled between members of the organization, two teams have games with traditional rivals outside the select group while a third team is idle. It is by far the most important set of games of the 1929 campaign with the championship hanging in the balance in at least one game and old rivals meeting in all of the battles.

Each of the four undefeated teams will again be tested by a member opponent with the Vanderbilt-Tennessee tilt leading in interest because of the spotless record of each team. The passing and kicking game of Coach D. E. McGugin of the Commodores will be matched against the powerful plunges and dashes of E. T. McEver '32 and J. S. Hackman '32, Volunteer halfbacks, and with the title hopes of each squad staked on this one battle, the game is going to be extremely close.

Tulane's powerful Green Wave, a team that is now in a most strategic position to take the championship because of a schedule that is rather light for the rest of the route, anticipates no no trouble with Sewanee at New Orleans. Duke, a team that has been saving its power and some of its players for its short Conference campaign, gained a victory in its first start in the organization on Saturday and is now entitled to rank with the top teams. Duke will find plenty of opposition when it faces North Carolina State on the home grounds at Durham, but should come through in good style.

Alabama vs. Georgia Tech

Alabama will meet Georgia Tech in Atlanta in an old competition in which the Engineers hold the edge for victories in recent years. Florida and Clemson meet at Gainesville, Fla., in a game that went to Florida last year and which the 'Gators will probably take this year. Kentucky and V. M. I., leading teams that have sustained only one defeat this year, will play at Lexington. Virginia and Washington & Lee meet at Lexington, Va., in one of the South's old rivalries. Georgia will entertain Auburn in Athens in, what was for years one of the most colorful of Southern games. Maryland, after a courageous battle to a tie with Yale, will meet Virginia P. I. at Norfolk, Va. Mississippi and Louisiana, annual rivals, will meet again at Baton Rouge. North Carolina, a team that is still in striking distance of the leaders, will play a Carolina rival, Davidson, on the latter's grounds. South Carolina will also play an outside team when Furman is met in an old South Carolina rivalry, with the game to be played at Greenville. Mississippi A. & M. is going to be idle.

Saturday's games brought defeats to Louisiana and Kentucky to lower the list of undefeated elevens; but Duke came through in its first Conference test and the net result leaves four teams with perfect records in a race where a loss is practically equivalent to elimination. Tulane and Vanderbilt by virtue of victories joined Tennessee at the top of the column with four wins, while North Carolina remained in a splendid position to step in with a claim by increasing its total to five victories against one defeat.

Tennessee Leads in Points

Tennessee, with a one-sided victory against Carson-Newman, jumped into the lead among the high scorers with 257 points, and also remains the best defensive team, having permitted only two opposing ball carriers to cross its goal line. E. T. McEver '31, star Tennessee halfback, attended the Vanderbilt-Georgia Technology game in Nashville and was unable to increase his position as high scorer in the Conference and one of the Nation's scoring aces; but W. E. Banker '30, Tulane captain, had a field day and amassed 28 points to assume a threatening place.

Vanderbilt more than repaid Georgia Technology for last year's defeat by crushing the Engineers, 23 to 7, at Nashville. Vanderbilt scored early after working the ball to the Technology 45-yard line when Fullback Benjamin Parker '32 tossed another of his phenomenal passes to J. H. Scheffer '30, end, who had only to step across the goal line to score. W. R. Schwartz '31, end, fell on a blocked kick across the Technology end zone to add two more points, and J. C. Askew '31, substitute quarterback, ran 20 yards around end behind perfect interference to make the score 16 to 0 at the half. In the last period, passes from Quarterback E. O. Dunlap '31 to L. W. Mizell '30, halfback, took the ball to the Vanderbilt 33-yard line, and then the redoubtable J. G. Thomason '30, halfback, plunged through the line to gain the two-yard mark. The stocky Technology back went across on the third buck for his team's only score. T. A. Leonard '32, star quarterback, brought the big thrill of the day and completed the scoring for Vanderbilt in the closing moments with a brilliant 54-yard dash to the goal line. Capt. J. N. Brown '30 played a great game at guard for the Commodores, while Schwartz did some fine punting, averaging over 45 yards on his kicks.

Alabama Forces Kentucky

Alabama forced Kentucky from the championship picture by a great fourth-period rally in the annual battle at Montgomery, winning 24 to 13. The game developed into a free-scoring affair of many thrills with Kentucky's alertness being rewarded with two touchdowns. Alabama showed great power to crash a huge Wild Cat line for its scores and appears to be a dangerous team for future opponents. B. P. Holm '30, crashing fullback, took the opening kickoff behind his own goal line and ran to the Kentucky 15-yard line only to slip. Line bucks carried Alabama to the 2-yard line where the Blue Grass giants held; but Alabama came back quickly with J. H. Suther '31 going 12 yards on a fake pass to score. Kentucky came back when R. A. Richards '32 halfback, intercepted a pass and raced 48 yards to the Alabama 8-yard mark with Quarterback C. A. Spicer '31 going over guard on the third buck to score. Kentucky scored again shortly afterward by blocking a punt that Suther attempted to get off after a bad pass from center. H. G. Williams '31, center, fell on the ball across the Alabama goal line. Brilliant passes and a buck by Holm sent Alabama across in the same period.

All scoring had been done in the first period, with Kentucky holding a 13-to-12 lead until the final quarter. In this period Alabama marched steadily down the field, and with the Wild Cat defense tricked in close by line bucks, Holm sped around end for 10 yards and a score. Alabama gained the ball again on an intercepted pass at the 15-yard line, and a 10-yard run by Suther and a 5-yard buck by Holm brought the final touchdown. F. W. Sington '31, giant guard, tore huge holes in the Kentucky line and blocked and tackled fiercely all over the field to play one of the greatest games ever displayed by a Southern lineman. Holm scored three touchdowns and was almost unstoppable, while Suther's running and pass receiving was a feature. Spicer and Capt. W. E. Covington '30 were the offensive stars for Kentucky, while W. T. Drury '30, tackle, played a strong game in the line. J. S. Kelly '32, spectacular Kentucky halfback, was not present for the game.

Tulane remained in the Conference running and rolled up the largest score it has ever made against Auburn, winning 52 to 0 in a sweeping victory in New Orleans. Capt. W. B. Banker '30, halfback, played the greatest game of a remarkable gridiron career, and in doing so scored four touchdowns, kicked four goals after touchdown, passed for two touchdowns and ran interference for H. C. Glover '32, halfback, to score another. Glover's score came after a thrilling 69-yard run. J. R. Holland '30 and H. W. Whatley Jr. '31, ends, took long passes from Banker to score, while Banker took the ball to the Auburn 2-yard line for Quarterback Lowell Dawson '32 to carry over as the game ended. John Pizzano '30, substituting for T. F. Seews '30 at fullback, and former Capt. C. M. Rucker '30, tackle, played outstanding games for the Green Wave.

Duke Wins Its First Game

Duke University after sliding through an impossible intersectional schedule put its best foot forward in the initial Conference tilt and gained a place in the spotlight with a 32-to-6 victory over Louisiana. Louisiana's speedy backfield claiming two leading Southern track stars, could gain but little against a Duke line that rose to its best form of the year, while its own line was opened for long gains. Louisiana scored after the kickoff in the second half when a series of penalties gave them the ball on the Duke 1-yard line from where T. B. Smith '32, halfback, went through a stout defense in three bucks. O. C. Godfrey Jr. '30, fullback, was the steam roller for Duke, crashing the line for a large total yardage and three touchdowns. J. S. Bule Jr. '30, halfback, featured with his broken-field running and punt handling. On one occasion he returned a kick for 53 yards only to slip after eluding the safety man. Capt. H. E. Kistler '30, tackle, and E. E. Adkins '31, center, played a splendid line game for the winners. The defeat eliminates Louisiana from any hope of winning the Conference race.

Virginia Military Institute continued an excellent record by winning over the heavy Clemson team, 12 to 0, at Norfolk, Va. The play of Capt. A. M. Hawkins '30 at quarterback was again a feature of the Cadet offensive. Hawkins took a 15-yard pass and stepped 8 yards to the goal line for the first Cadet score and gained considerable ground during the game. A pretty pass to T. L. Scott '30, end, accounted for the second touchdown. The Cadet backfield performed in splendid fashion with the kicking of Halfback B. W. McCray '30, a feature of the game. Clemson's backs also did excellent work; but a strong V. M. I. line always stopped them in the danger zone.

V. P. I. Wins Second Leg

Virginia P. I. gained a second leg on the Virginia title by turning back Virginia 32 to 12 on the latter's grounds, and now has only V. M. I. to pass to win the state championship. A tricky offensive with W. T. Thomas '32, halfback, and J. C. Bryant '32, fullback, sent Virginia into the lead in the initial quarter with two touchdowns; but that ended the Old Dominion scoring for the game and V. P. I. woke up in the next period to make three touchdowns. P. H. Spear '31 was the shining light for the Gobblers dashing through the Virginia team to score four touchdowns. Quarterback H. V. Hooper '31 scored the fifth. Capt. J. K. Sloan '30, of Virginia, playing his first game in several weeks, featured the game with a 40-yard run.

North Carolina showed power and a strong offensive by turning back South Carolina 40 to 0. The losers started off as though they would make a real game of the meeting, but then came the "breaks" that seem to follow a good team and the Tar Heels soon had two touchdowns. Smart generalship by the sophomore quarter, J. D. Branch '32 gave the North Carolinians 20 points in each half with J. K. Ward '30, halfback, doing the outstanding offensive work, and scoring two touchdowns. The backfield play of J. E. Magner '31, E. S. Nash '31, and F. W. Slusser '32, halfbacks, was also noteworthy. Although passes and end runs were used, the Tar Heels found straight football sufficient to gain victory.

Two Successive 13-to-13 Ties

Southern teams engaged in four intersectional contests on Saturday with three of the meets developing into surprising affairs. Maryland again proved a tough customer for Yale, coming away from New Haven with a 13-to-13 tie. It was the second consecutive week for the Old Liners to engage in a 13-to-13 tie, the Virginia game of last week having ended in a duplicate score. The Old Liners have done little in the Conference this year, but a hard-fighting line came through to stop Yale after A. J. Booth Jr. '32 had left the game and then Maryland proceeded to score a touchdown on its own account and kick goal to tie the score. Louis W. Berger '32, a sophomore who has seen little service, proved to be the hero of the game. Berger took a pass from G. V. Chalmers '32 in the third period that was good for a touchdown and in the closing moments of the game a triple-pass in which Quarterback W. W. Evans '30 and Chalmers handled the ball, sent Berger across for the second time. J. E. McDonald '30, guard, then made a placement kick that made the score even.

Georgia's young team composed largely of sophomores gave New York University a four-touchdown lead, but came back with a great drive in the second half only to lose 19 to 27 in a spectacular battle in New York. The conquerers of Yale allowed the New Yorkers to gain an enormous lead on long runs, but came back undaunted to score three times before the end of the game and, but for an intercepted pass, the game might have been closer. Herbert Maffett '31, end, scored first for Georgia after receiving a 22-yard pass. T. N. Parris '30, getting his first real chance at quarterback, scored the second on a 15-yard dash around end, while a magnificent drive of 88 yards sent Benjamin Rothstein '30, fullback, over with the final score.

Mississippi A. & M. lost a struggle to a fine Michigan State team at Jackson, Miss., by a score of 19 to 33. E. M. Thompson '32, halfback, again proved a star for the Aggies and scored two of the three touchdowns. The work of W. A. Pappenhelmer '30, quarterback, was also excellent. Long runs and passes gave the Michigan team an edge in scoring.

Purdue Defeats Mississippi

Purdue's powerful team turned back Mississippi by a score of 27 to 7 at LaFayette, but Ole Miss players acquitted themselves in better style than they have shown in most of their Southern games. Splendid ball carrying by Capt. W. D. Burnett '30, former tackle playing halfback, took the ball to the Purdue 1-foot line with N. B. Biggers '32, halfback, going over for the only Ole Miss score.

In games with teams outside the Conference, Tennessee swamped Carson-Newman 73 to 0, using a second team to turn the trick. A number of regulars were in Nashville watching Vanderbilt, the next opponent of the Volunteers, perform. Washington & Lee gained an impressive 18-to-6 victory over St. John's with H. L. Williams Jr. '31, again playing a star game at end. North Carolina State and Sewanee, bottom members of the Conference, both lost to non-member opponents. The Wolf Pack allowed its old rival, Davidson, to intercept two passes for a 13-to-0 victory. Sewanee caught a strong Southwestern team and lost 9 to 0 in a hard-fought game. Florida was idle.

Southern Conference Scores

FLORIDA		ALABAMA
54-Southern	0	55-Miss. Col. 0
12-Va. M. I.	7	22-Ole Miss. 7
19-Auburn	0	46-Chattanooga 0
7-Georgia T.	19	0-Tennessee 6
18-Georgia	6	35-South 7
0-Harvard	14	0-Vanderbilt 13
		24-Kentucky 13
110	46	182 46
AUBURN		NO. CAROLINA
7-Birm.-So.	0	48-Wake Forest 0
7-Clemson	27	45-Maryland 0
0-Florida	19	18-Georgia T. 7
2-Vanderbilt	41	12-Georgia 19
6-Howard	0	38-Virginia P. I. 13
0-Tennessee	27	32-N. C. State 0
0-Tulane	52	40-So. Carolina 0
22	166	231 39
OLE MISS		GEORGIA
7-Vanderbilt	19	7-Oglethorpe 13
7-Alabama	22	27-Furman 0
7-Tennessee	52	15-Yale 9
26-Loyola	24	19-No. Carolina 12
0-S. Methodists	52	6-Florida 18
6-South	6	15-Tulane 21
7-Purdue	27	19-New York 27
60	202	108 91
GEORGIA TECH.		KENTUCKY
27-Miss. A.&M.	13	40-Maryville 0
7-No. Carolina	18	20-Wash. & Lee 6
19-Florida	7	58-Car-Newman 0
14-Tulane	20	33-Centre 0
6-Notre Dame	26	44-Clemson 6
7-Vanderbilt	23	13-Alabama 24
80	107	208 36
LOUISIANA		MARYLAND
59-La. College	0	34-Washington 7
58-S. W. La.	0	0-No. Carolina 43
27-South	14	0-So. Carolina 26
31-Miss A.&M.	6	13-Gallaudet 6
53-La. Tech.	7	6-Va. M. I. 7
0-Arkansas	32	13-Virginia 13
6-Duke	32	13-Yale 13
234	91	85 115
VA. M. I.		CLEMSON
19-Hamp.Sydney	0	68-Newberry 0
40-Richmond	0	32-Davidson 14
7-Florida	12	27-Auburn 7
13-Citadel	7	26-N. C. State 0
20-Virginia	7	30-Wofford 0
7-Maryland	6	21-So. Carolina 14
12-Davidson	6	6-Kentucky 44
12-Clemson	0	0-VirginiaM.I. 12
130	38	210 91
N. C. STATE		DUKE
6-Wash. & Lee	27	19-Mercer 0
0-Clemson	26	7-Pittsburgh 52
8-Wake Forest	6	13-Annapolis 45
6-Michigan St.	40	12-Villanova 58
0-No. Carolina	32	12-Boston Col. 20
0-Davidson	13	32-Louisiana St. 6
20	144	95 187
SEWANEE		SO. CAROLINA
46-Bryson	0	27-Erskine 7
6-Transylvania	6	0-Virginia 6
14-La. State	27	28-Maryland 0
23-Cumberland	6	41-Presbyterian 0
7-Alabama	35	14-Clemson 21
6-Ole Miss.	6	27-Citadel 14
0-Southwest'rn	9	0-No. Carolina 40
112	89	135 94
TENNESSEE		TULANE
40-Centre	6	40-La. Normal 6
20-Chattanooga	0	13-Texas A.&M. 10
52-Ole Miss	7	34-Miss. A. & M. 0
6-Alabama	0	60-Southwestern 0
39-Wash. & Lee	0	20-Georgia T. 14
27-Auburn	0	21-Georgia 15
73-Cars.-N'man	0	52-Auburn 0
257	13	240 45
VANDERBILT		VIRGINIA
19-Ole Miss.	7	27-Rand-Macon 6
26-Ouachita	6	6-So. Carolina 0
6-Minnesota	15	12-Swarthmore 0
41-Auburn	2	7-Va. M. I. 20
33-Marysville	0	32-St. Johns 7
13-Alabama	0	13-Maryland 13
23-Georgia Tech.	7	12-Virginia P.I. 32
161	37	109 85
MISS. A. & M.		VA. P. I.
0-Hend.Brown	6	19-Roanoke 0
13-Ga. Tech	27	37-Hamp-Sidney 6
0-Millsap	7	8-Pennsylv'nia 14
0-Tulane	34	25-W. & M. 14
6-La. State	31	13-No. Carolina 38
6-Miss. Col.	0	36-Wash. & Lee 6
19-Mich. State	33	32-Virginia 12
44	138	170 90
WASH. & LEE		
64-Lynchburg	6	
27-N. C. State	6	
6-Kentucky	20	
6-West. Va.	26	
0-Tennessee	39	
6-Va. P. I.	36	
18-St. John's	6	
127	139	

WILL RUN IN AMERICA

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish runner, Stanislaw Pietkiewicz, who recently defeated Paavo Nurmi in a race in Warsaw will sail for America, Nov. 20, in response to a cabled invitation to participate in several races. Pietkiewicz also took the measure of the Swedish Olympic runners, Magnusson and Lindgren, a few days ago in Stockholm.

New Field House for University of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

BASKETBALL, track and other indoor sports are to have a $600,000 field house at the University of Chicago, it has been announced by Dr. R. H. Hutchins, president of the university. Construction will begin in the near future, as the board of trustees has approved the plans. Speaking at a dinner held in honor of Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran football coach and athletic director, on whose specifications the new building is designed, Dr. Hutchins declared that Chicago has the greatest coach the country has ever seen. He has given Chicago its share of victories and will continue to do so, he said. However, he pointed out that victories are less important than having undergraduates and graduates of whom "the university will be proud, and who will be proud of the university."

UNITED STATES STARTS EARLY

Names Tentative Davis Cup and Wightman Cup Squads for 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—W. Barry Wood Jr., star sophomore quarterback of the Harvard football team, has been selected as a member of the American Davis Cup squad for next year's international tennis campaign along with such stars as William T. Tilden 2d., Francis T. Hunter and John H. Doeg, it was announced Wednesday.

The versatile young Milton, Mass., athlete who tied the army with a touchdown pass and astonished Michigan with his sharp-shooting passes last Saturday, took a set from Doeg in the United States singles championship and is ranked by the Davis Cup committee among the most promising of the country's younger players.

Starting its 1930 preparations early, the committee headed by Chairman Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia decided to file a formal challenge for the famous trophy in the American zone as usual, requesting the players to keep in good physical condition and to state if and when they will be at liberty to participate in trial matches and later in the various American zone Davis Cup ties, the committee named the following 17 men as the "tentative Davis Cup squad" of 1930:

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia; Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.; George M. Lott Jr., Chicago; John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis; Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex.; John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J.; Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa.; John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif.; Francis X. Shields, New York; R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex.; Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.; J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J.; W. B. Wood Jr., Milton, Mass; Sidney B. Wood Jr., Forest Hills, N. Y.; Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City; George J. Jennings, Chicago, and Richard N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia.

The committee took no apparent notice of the fact that Tilden has announced his international tennis career is at an end and that Hunter's further participation also is considered doubtful.

Ten women players, six of them Californians, were selected for the Wightman Cup squad from which a team will be picked to go to England in defense of the trophy next June. Those named were: Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif.; Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.; Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco; Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass.; Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif.; Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco; Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City; Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass.; and Miss Marion Williams, Pasadena, Calif.

The name of Mrs. F. I. Mallory, mainstay of several Wightman Cup teams, was conspicuous by its absence although the Norse veteran eliminated the young English star, Miss Betty Nuthall, in the last national championships.

BIG DEMAND FOR SEASON TICKETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—The pre-season ticket demand both in Windsor and in Detroit has been the largest in the history of professional hockey in either community. Already over 2000 season ticket reservations have been made by border cities fans for Windsor games and Detroit Hockey Club officials have announced that the pre-season demand for tickets for National and International Hockey League games is more than double the box office call last winter.

Five professional hockey engagements are to be fulfilled by Detroit and Windsor teams between Thursday and Monday, including three attractions for Detroit and Windsor ice, to usher in the 1929-30 season. Detroit Cougars will open the National Hockey League season at home against Boston Bruins tonight. Friday Windsor will entertain Toronto in an International Hockey League fixture while Detroit Olympics will appear at Niagara Falls. Sunday night the Cougars will visit New York to play Rangers and Olympics will be hosts to the Windsor Bulldogs, the club that eliminated them in the Canadian Professional Hockey League championship series last season.

BIGELOW IS RELEASED BY SOX

The Boston American League Baseball Club has announced the outright release of Elliott A. Bigelow, outfielder, to Chattanooga of the Southern League. The Red Sox got him from Washington of the American League in 1928, in a deal which sent C. S. Myer, shortstop, to the Senators.

Billiard Stars to Meet at Detroit

Eight Players Are Eligible to Compete for World's Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world's championship pocket billiard tournament will be played in the Recreation Building in Detroit, it has been announced officially, following a meeting of the National Billiard Association of America. C. A. Storer, director of players, also announced that the tournament would open on Dec. 9 and end on the night of Dec. 18. Eight players will compete, and the schedule calls for 28 games.

Prize money totaling to $15,000, plus the gate receipts, will be divided among the contestants. The first place winner will be given $7200, exclusive of the receipts.

The players eligible to compete are Frank J. Taberski, defending champion; E. Ralph Greenleaf, Erwin Rudolph, Pasquale Natalle, Joseph J. McCann, winner of southern sectional title; Spencer Livsey, winner of Western sectional title; Marcel Camp, winner of northern sectional title, and Onofrio Lauri, winner of eastern sectional title.

Director Storer is expected to stop at Detroit on his way to Philadelphia, where he will conduct the Eastern Sectional Three-Cushion Tournament. While in Detroit Storer will confer with the recreation officials and outline plans for the enlarged seating arrangements. It is expected that there will be accommodations for more than 700 spectators at the title tournament.

SCIOTO COUNTRY CLUB IS SELECTED

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The annual meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association of America has ended with the decision to leave the selecting of the site for next year's tournament in the hands of the executive committee.

After some discussion, the Scioto Country Club of Columbus, O., was awarded the Ryder Cup matches, to be played in 1931 between picked teams of British and American professionals.

The 1929 tournament of the association will be played over the Hillcrest course at Los Angeles, beginning Dec. 2. Leonard H. Diegel is the P. G. A. champion.

The Lake Forest Club of Chicago has been awarded next year's annual meeting.

Pacific Coast Scores

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
45-W. C. Army	0	37-Willamette	6
6-Olympic C.	0	19-Calif. Aggies	0
33-Oregon	7	7-So. Calif.	21
57-U. C. L. A.	0	71-Columbia	7
40-Oregon St.	7	7-Stanford	40
0-So. California	7	27-Idaho	0
39-Calif. Tech.	0	0-Wash. St.	9
6-Washington	0		
226	21	168	83
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
76-U. C. L. A.	0	27-Santa Clara	6
21-Oregon St.	7	0-St. Mary's	0
48-Washington	0	14-Wash. State	0
64-Occidental	0	12-Pennsylvania	7
7-Stanford	0	21-Olympic C.	19
7-California	15	15-So. Calif	7
66-Nevada	0	53-Montana	18
289	22	142	57
U. C. L. A.		OREGON	
0-S. California	76	58-Pacific	0
56-Fresno	6	7-Stanford	33
0-Stanford	57	34-Willamette	0
31-Calif. Tech.	0	34-Idaho	7
20-Pomona	0	14-Washington	0
0-Oregon	27	27-U. C. L. A.	0
107	166	174	40
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
48-Col. of Idaho	0	39-Montana St.	6
36-Mt.St.Charles	0	41-Whitman	7
0-California	14	19-Montana	0
20-Washington	13	7-Oregon	37
56-Whitman	6	0-Oregon St.	27
9-Oregon St.	0	7-Wash State	41
41-Idaho	7		
210	40	113	115
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
18-Anaconda M.	2	47-Whitman	0
18-Mt.St.Charles	0	6-Montana	6
6-Washington	6	0-So. Calif.	48
0-Idaho	19	13-Wash. St.	20
47-Int. Mountain	0	0-Oregon	14
21-Mont. Col.	14	73-Puget Sound	0
18-California	53	0-Stanford	6
128	94	139	94

DYE GOES TO NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—In the first deal of the Canadian-American Hockey League season between the New York Americans of the National League and the New Haven Eagles, Cecil H. Dye will come here for the season, while George S. Massecan will go to the Americans. The deal has been announced by Manager James O'Donovan of the Eagles. Dye, formerly with the New York Americans' sextet, is expected to bolster up the Eagles' right wing. Massecan will be used to help the Americans on their left wing.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

West Point 25, Alfred 30.

United States L. T. A. Produces Off-Season Tennis Surprise

Takes Definite Action by Favoring Open Competition Between Amateurs and Professionals—Proposal Cabled to International Federation

NEW YORK (AP)—Tennis produced an off-season surprise Wednesday in the shape of definite action by the United States lawn Tennis Association in favor of open competition between amateurs and professionals.

If the unprecedented proposal cabled to the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris by the U. S. L. T. A. is accepted the way will be open no later than next year for such epic matches, now impossible, as Miss Helen N. Wills vs. Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, Karel Kozeluh vs. W. M. Tilden 2d, Henri Cochet or Rene Lacoste vs. Vincent Richards. The barriers that have so long existed between the paid and unpaid performers will be leveled at a blow and all star open tournaments like those in golf will be in order.

In perhaps the most significant development in tennis since the game expanded and spread from the private lawns of the wealthy into the public parks and the international arena, the United States has unhesitatingly taken the lead. The action of the U. S. L. T. A. marks the first step taken by any national toward the goal of open competition.

If accepted by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting of the federation in Paris on or about March 15, 1930, the proposed change will become effective immediately.

Simply worded, the amendment recommended by the executive committee of the U. S. L. T. A. would change the amateur code of the game to permit each national association to sanction competition between amateurs and professionals by giving written permission.

Under the present constitution of the Federation an amateur tennis player is specifically and unualifiedly prohibited from "knowingly playing for a prize with or against any person other than an amateur."

The proposed amendment calls for elimination of this sentence and substitution of a clause providing that the amateur shall be prohibited from "playing a match or demonstrating the game or competing in a tournament either for a prize or otherwise, with or against any person other than an amateur, without the written permission of the governing body of his national association."

This would make possible a kind of "local option" under which various member nations might permit or prevent open competition within their borders, whichever they might see fit.

In announcing its action, the U. S. L. T. A. pointed out that there has been "increasing agitation for the holding of an open championship" since the formation of the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States, in which Vincent Richards, George Agutter, and other famous players and teachers are enrolled.

As to when and where such a tournament would be held in this country, the association did not commit itself, but in an editorial in the official publication, Tennis, which announced the action, it was predicted on behalf of the U. S. L. T. A. that the "time is not far when amateur and professional will be able to meet in competitive play in the United States in a well-organized and efficiently run open tournament."

OVER 120 RECORDS MADE IN 12 MONTHS

A. A. U. to Pass Upon the New Marks at Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Applications for the recognition of 124 record performances made during the past 12 months have been filed with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for consideration by its record committee. The committee, headed by Louis N. Goldsmith as chairman, will meet at the annual convention of the union in St. Louis next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Seventy-six of these new marks were made in track and field sports and 48 in swimming.

Marked improvement shown by women and girl athletes in track and field sports accounts for the large number of records made in that particular sport. There are 31 records credited to women and girl athletes.

The Ohio State University star, George S. Simpson '31, Miss Eleanor Holm, the all-round swimmer of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, and Miss Joan McSheehy, the outstanding back-stroke swimmer of New England, with five records claimed for each, lead all the other record breakers for the year. One of Simpson's marks for which he asks recognition is his 9 2-5s. for the 100-yard dash last June.

The committee will also be called upon to pass on a new table of weight-lifting records and consider the advisability of dropping several records on the books at distances no longer standard.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TEAM WINS AGAIN

Defeats Racquet and Tennis at Squash Racquets

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
University Club	2	0	9	5	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Montclair A. C.	0	1	3	4	.000
Racquet & T. C.	0	2	2	10	.000
Rockaway H. C.	0	0	0	0	.000
Nassau C. C.	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — University Club scored its second victory of the season in the metropolitan class A squash racquets team championship playing on its home courts, and its leading player, Donald J. Nightingale, caused much surprise by defeating Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., metropolitan and Canadian champion, who headed the list of Racquet and Tennis Club, the other contender, in straight games, 16—14, 16—14, 15—13. Rawlins was making his first appearance of the season; and was far below his best form, but even so, the performance of Nightingale, who has also played little for several years, was notable. The summary:

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, 16—14, 16—14, 15—13.

R. F. De Voe, University Club, defeated L. F. Bishop Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—12, 15—11.

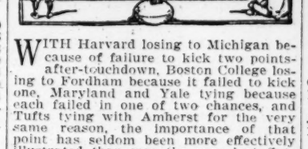
H. I. Caesar, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated R. N. Pierson, University Club, 8—15, 15—8, 15—12, 15—13.

H. E. Mills, University Club, defeated Lawrence McVickar, Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—11, 13—15, 15—10, 15—11.

W. A. W. Stewart Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated S. H. Philbin, University Club, 15—11, 15—10, 5—15, 10—15, 15—9.

L. I. Grinnell, University Club, defeated Henry W. Munroe, Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—12, 15—13, 13—15, 15—13.

C. H. Ayres, University Club, defeated C. A. Clark, Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—12, 13—12, 15—11.



WITH Harvard losing to Michigan because of failure to kick two points-after-touchdown, Boston College losing to Fordham because it failed to kick one, Maryland and Yale tying because each failed in one of two chances, and Tufts tying with Amherst for the very same reason, the importance of that point has seldom been more effectively illustrated than was the case last Saturday. If more is needed, it might be mentioned that failure to kick the point-after gave Bates the Maine State championship over Colby last Monday.

J. P. Oxely '30 of Pennsylvania is about as versatile a lineman as one could ask for. As a freshman he played tackle for the Red and Blue yearlings. The next year he played center on the varsity. Last year he played end on the varsity and this year he is a guard.

Princeton graduates are becoming quite popular as football coaches, and this year finds no less than eight of Head Coach W. W. Roper's former players coaching gridiron candidates at other colleges or schools. C. W. Caldwell '25 is head coach at Williams College, and his brother, J. M. Caldwell '29, is assisting him; E. L. McMillan '26 was an assistant coach at Brown University and has been succeeded by A. B. Snively '23; O. E. Miles '29 is coaching at Georgia Tech; C. H. Emery '24 is assistant coach at University of Michigan; J. P. Gorman '24 is coaching at Princeton Preparatory School; T. S. Dignan '26 is at Lawrenceville Academy and L. M. Bergen '24 is at Lake Forest Academy.

E. E. Record '32, who started as a candidate for end on the Harvard varsity eleven, has been transferred to the fullback position and is being tried out on Squad B. Record is a heavy, fast man and should make a fine backfield player after he has acquired enough experience in the position.

"Breaks" had more than usual to do with last week's football results in the middle West. Michigan defeated Harvard 14 to

UNITED STATES TO TABULATE CRIME RECORDS

Announcement Is Made at National Conference on Improving Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Inventorying of United States much advertised crime begins on Jan. 1. The first national system of keeping crime records at that time gets into swing. Later, when Congress acts, the Department of Justice takes it over. The unknown continent of the volume of crime, whose outlines are now shadowy, speculative and forbidding, will then at last be charted.

Announcement of the opening of work to reduce the great crime question to figures was made at the National Conference on Improving Government by Bruce Smith, director of the Committee on Uniform Crime records of the International Association of Police Chiefs. Labor on this task has been carried on for the past 19 months.

Earlier in the conference the police chiefs' project was characterized as the "most important single piece of work for the advance of public administration during the past year." This place was given it by Luther Gulick, chairman of the Governmental Research Association, in a review of public administration and research during 1929.

Work of Police Chiefs

"I know of no piece of work," he said, "which exemplifies more completely the objective of the governmental research movement."

The police chiefs took it up with the expectation of going as far as they could with their resources, made up of dues to their association, but were given an adequate purse for their enterprise by a voluntary contribution from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation.

"We have made a start on national crime statistics," said Mr. Smith, who is an outstanding police statistician. "The Department of Justice has examined and approved our work and is only awaiting the necessary authorization to put it into effect.

"Our program will cover the entire country. It includes the entire State of California, practically every one of the large cities, and many of the smaller cities. It includes cities of all sizes. The registration area is large enough and widely distributed enough to give a basis for comparisons. The statistics will supply some definite knowledge of the volume of crime.

Reconciling Penal Laws

"We have reconciled the penal laws for the various states, which in itself is a stupendous task, so as to furnish a common basis for statistics, and have provided forms and procedure for the use of police departments which do not have satisfactory forms."

Monthly reports, designed to make available a current knowledge of crime, have been arranged. Two annual returns, dealing with different phases of the crime situation, are also scheduled. Twenty-one types of crime are covered.

The police chiefs anticipate that their national crime reporting system will be made a part of the federal machinery in the same manner as their clearing house for identification records. Five years ago their identification work was taken over by the Department of Justice. Mr. Smith reported the results it had obtained have since been increased sevenfold.

State collection of criminal statistics is also sought by the police chiefs. California has set the example. Its figures will cover rural communities as well as cities. The policemen want reporting of crime figures to a state agency required by law.

Advertising Adversities

The manner in which the police chiefs he has been working with rose above their selfish interests in considering questions involving them, Mr. Smith said, had been one of the most gratifying experiences he had ever had.

Chicago is not a crime center, Rush C. Butler, president of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice, told the conference at which Mr. Smith made his announcement.

"We have to admit, however," he added, "that one point at which Chicago is especially strong is in advertising its adversities."

The extensive survey of crime in this city which the association made ascertained the exact points at which the administration of justice failed, Mr. Butler said. An endeavor is now under way to see that its recommendations are made effective. One result to date is the establishment of a school for truant and problem children.

"If any one thing was more definitely disclosed by our study of the crime situation in Illinois than any other thing," noted Mr. Butler, "it is that legislation can do very little to cure the evils in the administration of our criminal statutes."

Jury Is "Negligible Factor"

Both Mr. Butler and Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati, who has taken a notable part in crime surveys, agreed that the jury trial is not the part of the criminal machinery which is giving most of the trouble. Mr. Bettman said that the statistics brought out in surveys he has had a part in made it plain that the "passage of dismissals of cases or escapes from punishment attributable to acquittals by juries is very small indeed."

Said Mr. Butler, "The Illinois survey shows conclusively that the jury is a negligible factor in the judicial process. Condemnation of the jury system and the efforts to obtain modifications of statutes pertaining to the jury seem to be largely wasted."

The relation of unemployment to crime was brought in a Cincinnati survey, reported by John B. Blanford Jr., director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research. He said that 40 per cent of the offenders were found to be unemployed, though the rate of unemployment in the city at the time was only 14 per cent.

If a crime survey does nothing more than turn up the facts, it does a tremendous public service, commented W. P. Lovett, secretary of the Detroit Citizens' League, who presided at the crime survey session.

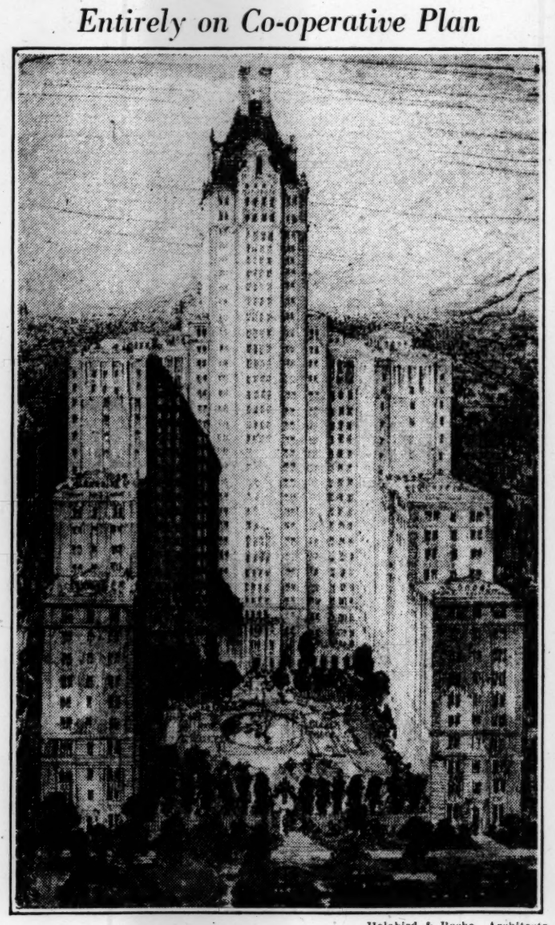
Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, asked for better standards for policemen at a round table devoted to the training of youth. She said that violence was too much associated with the police, and pointed out that when the boy who makes a hero of his policemen sees him or his high-ups condone crime, he is encouraged into crime himself.

CANADIAN FINANCIER PASSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—James A. Robb, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, has passed on. He was, because of his sane and practical influence in economic affairs, credited with contributing in no small measure to the country's present prosperity. The Robb budgets during the last six years proved highly popular and materially increased the prestige of the Liberal Government, for which he labored.

Entirely on Co-operative Plan



Holabird & Roche, Architects

CHICAGO'S NEW ENTERPRISE

$12,000,000 Eddystone Homes Are Planned on a Unit Basis. The First Unit Has Been Completed. Others Will Be Constructed as the Sale of Individual Apartments Warrants. The Completed Structure Will Have a Tower 35 Stories High.

Co-operative Home Ownership Is Post-War Reply to High Costs

"What do folks like to live in, houses or apartments?" is the question discussed in a series of six articles on housing, of which this is the fourth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Co-operative home ownership is rapidly advancing in popularity. Yet with its present great expansion it is still in its infancy and to an extent experimental. Where the co-operative enterprise is on a well-balanced financial basis, its advantages may be very substantial. Great care, however, needs to be used to make sure one is buying into a project which is sound.

The co-operative home is generally in a large apartment building, specially designed as a co-operative and owned by people who live in it. Apartments are purchased like houses and lots. Their owners elect a board of directors, turn the running of the building over to them, and review their work at an annual meeting. The routine of the building is usually delegated to a real estate organization skilled in apartment management.

This novel type of home ownership is a post-war answer to high taxes, high fuel costs and the help problem. It combines the love of home ownership with freedom from many of the details of a house. It frequently reduces expenses.

Division of Expense

There are probably 1000 co-operative buildings with an aggregate valuation of $1,000,000,000, according to the offhand calculation of one national authority. They are of all types. De luxe construction has to date dominated in enterprises ranging up to $12,000,000, but co-operative buildings include also a sprinkling of old apartment structures converted and a scattering of modest priced apartments in small buildings.

The most striking feature of the co-operative undertaking is its division of expense. Each apartment owner carries his share of the interest on the mortgage, of the taxes, of the heating, and the janitor service. The part that each is called to bear is obviously less than he would ordinarily meet as the owner of a house in the same neighborhood.

Where land is cheap this would probably not be true, but co-operatives usually are built in the expensive apartment sections of major cities. Select and advantageous location is an outstanding characteristic of the co-operative. Often it is built in a choice area handy to down-town. For the most part it provides homes for many families in a neighborhood which they could not afford as house owners.

The margin of financial advantage between the co-operative apartment and the rented apartment in the same locality is smaller. There are co-operatives which show a large monthly saving as compared to rent. In others the difference is small. In still others there is no financial gain at all. But striking a general average, and figuring on the investment in the co-operative, it may be said to undercut the rented apartment by 15 per cent. This estimate is made by Prof. H. Morton Bodfish, director of the co-operative apartment consultation bureau of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Atmosphere of Home

What the co-operative counts on largely in recommending itself to the public is its atmosphere of home. Naturally the family which contemplates buying an apartment demands more than it would if it were simply renting. To sell co-operatives, their promoters have found it necessary to design their buildings for the purpose and to put forth more thought and interest in them than as a rule goes ino the usual apartment house.

Larger rooms have come to be a mark of co-operative construction. More closet space is another feature. Bigger kitchens are common. Elaborate bathrooms are more or less a rule. Better fixtures are a necessity. The refinements vary.

Quality has therefore become a standard in the best handled co-operatives. Sometimes quality may be combined with reduced expense. In a minority of apartments the attraction may be something else—exclusiveness. Co-operative dwellers can select their neighbors.

A tendency toward extension of the plan to take in the man of moderate income is noted by some authorities. Recently a "garden" style of co-operative has been opened in Washington, D. C., selling for $1350 a room. As a usual thing, four rooms is the smallest co-operative unit. The average now costs between $3500 and $4000 a room. Extremes in costliness run as high as $500,000 for an apartment covering an entire floor.

The average equity—meaning the portion of the real estate which the co-operative dweller owns, exclusive of the portion of the mortgage which his apartment bears—is perhaps $3500 to $7500 on a four-room apartment.

Types of Ownership

Ownership is of two general types —"100 per cent co-operative," and so-called "group co-operative." In the former every apartment is sold. It is much the more common kind. In the group co-operative, the owners occupy the choicest apartments, such as those facing on an exclusive street, and rent the balance, less favorably situated. The owner, in short, buys say three apartments, occupies one and rents the balance. Income from rents sometimes pays all the expenses of the owner's apartment. The plan obviously calls for a larger investment and embodies a risk in the possibility of unrented space which the 100 per cent type does not have.

The owner of a co-operative apartment does his own decorating. If he buys while the building is under construction, he can usually specify interior plans as he chooses and can afford. If he adds fireplaces, mantels, extra tiling or fancier bathroom equipment, these increase the value of the apartment. If later he wants to sell, he may get out the extra money he put in, and he may not. That depends upon the prospective purchaser and the market value of the apartment.

The number of co-operatives is increasing in some of the largest cities sufficiently to establish a modest market for resales. Realty organizations which go into the promotion of co-operatives usually lend a hand with the reselling of apartments which they originally marketed. What the chances are of disposing of this type of home is one of the major problems which ordinarily comes up to the person contemplating buying it. If a resale is made with the help of the firm which promoted the building, a commission is charged. In some cities this is slightly in excess of the commission for selling a house and lot. If the apartment owner goes out and finds someone who wants to buy his apartment and makes the sale himself, he saves the commission.

Houses in Washington Costliest in Country

WASHINGTON—Average construction costs for single-family dwellings in metropolitan cities of the United States range from approximately $4000 to more than $7000, exclusive of cost of land, according to the monthly review issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for November.

In the 14 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over, the average expenditure for one-family dwellings, as shown by the permits issued during the first half of 1929, ranged from $3958 in St. Louis to $7489 in Washington. In Chicago the average cost of the single-family dwellings for which permits were issued was $6771, and in New York, $6141.

In the cities of the population group between 200,000 and 500,000, one-family dwellings ranged in cost from $2633 in Dallas to $8316 in Providence. Muti-family dwellings in this group cost $1550 per family accommodated in Dallas and $5380 per family accommodated in Providence.

In 49 cities having a population of from 100,000 to 200,000, one-family dwellings provided for 57 per cent of the families housed at an average cost of $4578.

JASPER AND BANFF PARKS TO BE LINKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta. — Confirmation was given recently by Charles Stewart, Minister of the interior, to the report that an extension of Jasper Park highway will ultimately link up Jasper and Banff national parks. The proposed road will be constructed running south from Red Pass Junction and along the Canoe River, connecting with the trans-Canada highway at the Big Bend between Golden and Revelstoke.

For some time the Federal Government has been extending the road system of Jasper Park westward toward Mt. Robson, and is now in a position to further extend the park system, thus materially advancing the highway toward a through route between the national mountain playgrounds.

LASTING BEAUTY IN STEEL DESIGN IS BRIDGE IDEAL

Industry Aims to Reveal Its Artistry in New York Liberty Span

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BILOXI, Miss.—In the designs for the proposed $60,000,000 Liberty Bridge to span the Narrows in New York harbor, the Nation's steel industry is exerting itself to show by eloquent example that there can be real beauty in steel.

"We are entering a third stage of steel design," D. B. Steinman, New York consulting engineer, told the American Institute of Steel Construction, "in which the true artistic potentialities of steel will be realized —not by ornamentation, but by the development of structural forms that will be inherently beautiful in their simplicity."

New Era of Beauty

Declaring opposition to the past tendency to mask huge bridge towers with concrete and stone, Mr. Steinman continued, "A lofty steel tower or a far-flung steel span can be designed as a thing of inspiring and enduring beauty. Steel lends itself admirably to artistic design in a variety of forms, in graceful, sweeping curves and in pleasing harmonious proportions. The recognition of these requirements is bringing about a new era of beauty into bridges.

The Liberty Bridge, proposed to commemorate the American soldiers who went to France, has been designed with towers reaching 800 feet skyward, higher than the Woolworth tower. The clear span of this structure will be 4500 feet and it will rise 235 feet above highwater, in order to clear the highest masts of ocean liners. No attempt will be made to mask the towers in masonry, Mr. Steinman announced. Instead every effort will be made to develop the highest artistic possibilities in steel design.

In his report, Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the institute, pointed out that in 1921 some 1,188,600 tons of structural steel were sold in the United States, whereas this year the tonnage will probably exceed 3,955,880. In a telegram to President Hoover, the institute reported that "The structural steel industry was never so prosperous, and the outlook is bright for an increasing volume of sound business."

Trade Rules Adopted

Sweeping trade rules condemning uneconomic and unsafe structural design in buildings and bridges were adopted, as a result of a conference under the auspices of W. E. Humphrey of the Federal Trade Commission, in which representatives of steel constructors, the rolling mills, erectors and structural engineers joined.

The rules, characterized by Mr. Humphrey as the most comprehensive ever drafted by an industry, condemn commercial bribery, territorial dumping, price discrimination, misrepresentation and other acknowledged trade abuses.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen W. Kincade, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.
John H. Gardner Kincade, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.
Mrs. H. H. Nadig, Tamarack Lodge, Errol, N. H.
Harvey Davis Nadig, Tamarack Lodge, Errol, N. H.
Ethel O. Dressler, Gooding, Ida.
Mrs. Helen C. Vinal, Everett, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie M. Holmes, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Marie Staats, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harriett C. Williams, Andover, Mass.
Mrs. Annie Ells, East Weymouth, Mass.
Edward Kyle, Lakewood, O.
E. W. Simank, Stillwater, Okla.
Mrs. E. W. Simank, Stillwater, Okla.
Mrs. Dora Luckman, Chicago, Ill.

Britain in Forefront of Nobel Winners

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Nobel foundation announces four awards, each worth $46,299, and five winners. The only award for 1929 still unsettled is that for peace, which is in the hands of a Norwegian committee.

The awards follow:

Literature, 1929, Thomas Mann, German novelist.

Physics, 1928, Prof. Owen W. Richardson of King's College, London, discoverer of "Richardson's law on the motion of electrons" which forms the basis of the radio tube.

Physics, 1929, the Duc De Broglie of Paris, a research worker in the fields of electricity and the X-ray.

Chemistry, 1929, divided between Dr. Arthur Harden, professor of biochemistry at London University, and Prof. Hans von Euler-Chelpin of Upsala University, Sweden, in recognition of their researches in the fermentation of sugars and the enzyme action in the process. Dr. Von Euler-Chelpin is a German who has long been associated with Swedish universities.

The medicine prize for 1929 was divided between Dr. Frederick Gowland Hopkins, professor of biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, Eng., and Dr. C. Eijkmann of the University of Utrecht, Holland.

Englishmen have thus placed their country in the forefront by winning one full award and sharing in two others. The United States, which has provided several earlier winners of the Nobel awards, has not taken one since 1927.

MERGERS LINK 5000 RETAIL TIRE DEALERS

CHICAGO (AP)—Five thousand independent retail automobile tire dealers, by two mergers in their principal trade organizations, plan a nationwide purchasing and distributing corporation.

The Automobile Tire Dealers' Association, purchasing body for the Automobile Tire Dealers' League, has merged with the United Tire Stores Corporation of America and Tire Dealers' League with the National Tire Dealers' Association.

OLD TIMERS WIN CONSIDERATION FOR EXPERIENCE

Franklin Motor Plan Provides Work for Men as Long as They Want It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Experience and proved craftsmanship are preferred to mere youth by the Franklin Automobile Company, whose new employment policy also incorporates a pension plan and a system of transferring employees from one position to another according to efficiency, thus assuring permanent employment for the plant's faithful workers; according to an announcement by H. H. Franklin, president.

In the Franklin plant, where the great part of the work is on a precision rather than a production basis, it is recognized that a man reaches his most effective period only after years of experience.

Under the new Franklin employment program, older employees will be placed in positions where experience counts more than actual speed. Younger men will be brought in to fill the vacancies caused by their advancements.

A permanent pension fund has been provided which assures the worker of a steady income for life after he reaches the pensionable age and desires to cease all active operations in the factory. However, retirement is not mandatory.

Another feature being given consideration is that these veteran employees need not go through long days of factory toil. Under the Franklin plan a way is to be found whereby the men may arrange to work only a limited number of days each week.

The Franklin Company stands unique among automobile manufacturers by reason of its amicable relationship to labor for more than two decades. This is attributed to the high type of craftsmen employed, the recognition given to merit and the congenial working conditions provided. Scores of employees who started with the factory when it was organized are still on the payroll.

BIG SWORDFISH CATCH MARKETED IN BOSTON

TRURO, N. S. (AP)—The fleet of 125 fishing boats which used Louisburg as their base in the season just closed reaped a harvest of swordfish to the value of $750,000.

Nearly 1700 of the big fish, weighing from 200 to 700 pounds, were landed and all went to the Boston market where prices ranged from 8 cents for the early season to 25 for the later catch.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
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2. Adequate, he comments, ". . . granted that the beginner has a real love for the theater and not merely a liking for it."
3. The entire figure, as well as the face and head.
4. That athletics are usually falsely made to occupy 80 per cent of the students' time.
5. 43 per cent.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Margaret Joan -- Authoress

By MARY F. MOORE

Part I

"EVENING again! Joy, oh joy!" Margaret Joan Carton climbed the stairs that led to her attic bedroom with the feeling of happiness and magic that evening always brought to her. During the day she was a business girl, but the key that opened her room door at night unlocked also the gate into a dream world. For Margaret Joan was attempting to become a famous writer.

After she had lit the gas fire and rushed through a light tea, she uncovered her typewriter. "James," as she whimsically called the machine, was helping her to climb the steps toward fame. Then she pulled out the script on which she was working, started to read it through. But the ending seemed to annoy her, for she pushed her fingers through her short, dark curls, and muttered: "Really, Lady Anne, I do think you might not have tied yourself into such a knot just at the end of last evening. You and your society friends are quite the most difficult people to write about."

Her story was of life in aristocratic circles, and instead of dancing ahead as it should do it was dawdling, and looking back, and taking any path but the right one.

Adolphus Cat

So there was not much work done that evening, even though the landlady's cat climbed three flights of stairs to offer his aid and sympathy. His only achievement was to walk the typewriter keys, and lock several of them together. When he was banished from the table he sat by the fire, and purred to himself interesting things about life in general, and his own life in particular.

Eventually James was put into his corner, and Margaret Joan settled down to study a book that told how to make plots out of less than nothing, and achieve stories that would make the most exclusive and solemn editors dance for joy.

At 10 o'clock she sent Adolphus Cat to purr downstairs in his own quarters, and went to bed to puzzle out the disobliging society story. It was often easier to think of things in bed, but tonight everything was blank, and she dropped asleep to dream that the Lady Anne Morton was tight-rope walking in a circus; and that, when she woke up in the morning, seemed more than unseemly for a lady of such high position.

But at a quarter to nine the next day Lady Anne had been cast out of Margaret Joan's thoughts for the time being, and she was hurrying to catch her bus for business. Just in front of her, and aiming, she knew, for the same bus, was the jolly elderly man who lived a few doors away, and who always stopped at the corner to wave to his equally jolly and elderly wife. Margaret Joan had often felt she would like to know them, and today, as though it guessed her wish, a paper slid from under the little man's arm, and sat on the pavement in front of her.

She picked it up, and handed it to him.

"Thank you, Miss, thank you."

Their bus was just turning the corner, and it so happened that their seats were next to each other. So, instead of staring blankly out of the window, they discussed the latest news. And after that she generally waited for him in the mornings, and they traveled to town together.

One day she happened to mention the fact that she was fond of reading, though she never confessed that she was trying to be a writer, and then he exclaimed: "Why, Missie, we've some fine books at home. You must come and see them!"

And soon after Margaret Joan went, chiefly, she admitted to herself, because she wanted to know the little man's wife, and learn if she were as dear and friendly as she looked.

The "fine books" were rather a disappointment, but Mrs. Bainbridge was a sheer delight. She reminded her of the Little Mother away in the country village, and Margaret Joan felt she wanted to hug her.

In the Bainbridge Garden

After their first meeting, it often happened that she spent her Saturday afternoons sitting in the Bainbridge garden, and talking to the two dear people she had discovered. She told them how much she had longed to help with the education of her younger brothers and sisters, and how she had taken a business training to surprise the Little Mother. Then, when she was 17, a few months ago, this good post had been offered her in the busy town, and Little Mother had said that she might take it. But she did not add that her secret ambition was to make good by writing stories, and that she had saved and saved every penny in order to buy "James."

Then, one afternoon, Lady Anne and her friends and relations slipped into the garden, too. Margaret Joan had not intended them to do so, but she happened to say thoughtlessly, "Well, this delightful idling won't get my story written!" And then Mr. Bainbridge had asked, "What story? Listen, Mother, little Missie writes stories!"

So Margaret Joan had to explain all about Lady Anne, who during the day was so wooden that she refused to do anything but smile graciously, and during the night so annoying that she walked tight-ropes!

They were interested—in fact, they were thrilled; and made Margaret Joan promise to bring some stories with her to read to them the next time she came.

And so it happened that the stories were read aloud for the first time; and while they were being read, Mr. Bainbridge entirely forgot that he should be mowing the lawn, and Mrs. Bainbridge actually stopped knitting for more than five minutes.

"Eh, it's grand!" she exclaimed at the end. "Why, that Duchess of—what was it?—she must have looked splendid as she 'swept through the room haughtily.'"

"Yes," agreed her husband, "they never have anything as fine as that in the 'Fireside World.'"

Margaret Joan was doubtful whether all the praise was merited. Somehow, when she read the stories aloud, they did not seem quite right.

Mr. Bainbridge Encourages

"I wish editors thought the same as you," she sighed. "The stories come back so promptly that sometimes I think they haven't even shaken hands with the editor's table."

"Well, Missie, even great people have often not been appreciated at first. Peg away at it," said Mr. Bainbridge, "and just think how grand it will be for us some day to say that we know the famous authoress, Margaret Joan Cartin, quite well!"

"I hope you are right. Pigs may fly, of course, but I haven't seen even the faintest suggestion of a wing on a pig yet!"

Somewhat cheered, however, on her seemingly uphill path, the girl went back to her attic, where James waited faithfully, and Adolphus Cat mewed encouragement.

All through the summer, Margaret Joan pegged away at her writing, and sent her stories to editor after editor. Each week, when she had paid her expenses, and sent some money off to Little Mother, she considered the situation, and put aside what she could afford to spend on writing expenses. But it all seemed useless effort, for her stories came back with persistent regularity.

After Lady Anne had been made to behave, and had danced her way to various editors and back again, the Lady Matilda took her place, and was in turn followed by other members of high society. But, though they were instructed to be as polite and agreeable as possible, none of them made a favorable impression on the editors.

"However do you think of it all?" asked Mr. Bainbridge one day. "And how do you know what such grand people say and do?"

"Oh, I study society papers, and read all I can about titled people," answered Margaret Joan.

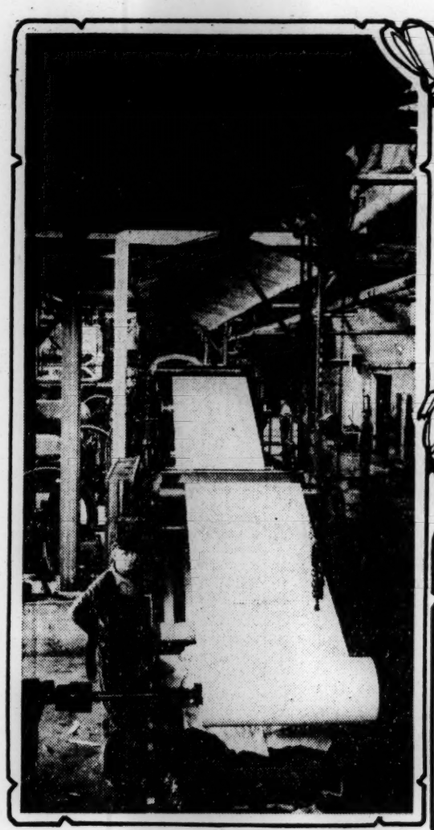
"Well, there's nothing a bit like your stories in the 'Fireside World,'" he said. And that was certainly true.

As autumn drew on, Margaret Joan found her problems becoming more and more difficult. Her dresses seemed to be racing each other to see which could get worn out first. She decided to keep a smart frock for business, and then wear her shabbier clothes at other times, and she hoped the Bainbridges would not notice how threadbare some of her things were, because she was determined to keep to herself the fact that at present it seemed almost impossible to find money for everything.

"James, I know there is a beautiful turn in the road somewhere," she told her machine. "But, till we come to it I shall be glad if you will not eat up your ribbons quite so quickly!"

James clicked his keys, and rang his bell in answer.

(To Be Continued)



Upper Right—Stacking Baled Cornstalks in Open Storage at a Pulp Mill.
Lower Right—Transportation of This New "Farm Commodity."
Left—The Finished Product, Cornstalk Paper.

How the Cornstalk Is Revolutionizing the Paper Industry

LIKE Jack's beanstalk that grew so fast in one eventful night that it reached upward to the clouds, so today the humble cornstalk, climbing rapidly to fame, bids fair to revolutionize one of the greatest manufacturing industries of our country. Cornstalk paper is an expression that is on the tongues of many people in all parts of the country. All sorts of extravagant tales are being told of what may soon be expected of this new industry. Already it is beyond question that a good quality of paper can be made from cornstalks.

The first cornstalk paper to be commercially produced was 29 tons on Oct. 19, 1928. The pulp for this paper was made from cornstalks at Danville, Ill., by the Cornstalk Products Company, Inc., and shipped to the K. V. P. paper mills at Kalamazoo, Mich. It was made by blending 65 per cent cornstalk pulp with 35 per cent wood sulphide pulp. When this was finished, it was found to be more like a bond paper than "newsprint."

First Run of Newsprint Paper

The first run of a genuine newsprint paper stock was made at the Watab Paper Mills at Sartell, Minn., on March 13, 1929, with very satisfactory results. A roll of cornstalk newsprint inserted in the press of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Times a few hours after manufacture ran parallel with standard newsprint without requiring any adjustment even in ink. No difference in the appearance of the two kinds of paper was discernible.

At the plant of the Oxford Miami Paper Company complete substitution of cornstalk pulp for new wood sulphite pulp in the proportion of 60 per cent cornstalk pulp and 40 per cent reworked old paper produced a fine grade of book paper. Higher grades of book and bond paper in which 70 to 80 per cent of cornstalk pulp is blended with ground wood pulp is now available in limited quantities.

Cornstalks were made into paper experimentally many years ago; in fact, long before paper was made from wood pulp, but it did not prove to be commercially profitable. It was not until a group of Americans took up an absolutely new theory of a Hungarian chemist, Bela Dorner by name, and worked this out with the help of American chemists and engineers, that a cornstalk paper was made commercially available.

In order to know just what part cornstalks play in the manufacture of paper it is necessary to know something about the way paper is made. It used to be that the rag man was the main source of supply for the paper mills. Today this is true only of the higher grades of paper. Most paper in use at the present time, such as newspapers, catalogues, books, wrapping paper and the like, is made of wood pulp that is ground up or chemically disintegrated forest trees.

Wood pulp was introduced into the paper business to replace rags in Massachusetts in 1867. But when nothing but mechanical (ground wood) pulp was used with no fiber, it was found that the paper had no tensile strength and that it would not hold together for ordinary use. For some time, therefore, about 25 per cent rags were added to the wood pulp to provide fiber and strength.

In 1891 a way was developed to make a wood pulp known as chemical (sulphite) pulp, in which the long fibers of the wood are retained. In newsprint and paper of that class, this chemical pulp now takes the place of the necessary rags. The cornstalk pulp referred to above is also a chemical pulp which is used as a substitute for the sulphite pulp in various percentages, always combined, however, with the mechanical ground wood pulp as a basis.

Rise of Paper Mills

Naturally the first paper mills in our country were built along the Atlantic coast, where the demand for paper existed. But as the need for paper spread farther west, paper mills sprang up along the rivers of Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin. Water power was obtained from the rivers, and the wood from near-by forests was floated down to the mills. These mills flourished as long as the wood was plentiful, but with the depletion of the forests and the growing demand for water-power sites for the generation of electricity, many of these old paper mills found it no longer economical to operate. Others, though still doing business, have to bring the pulp wood by train a distance of 1000 miles or more. At the present time many paper mills are being built in Canada, where there are still abundant forests and much undeveloped water power. Many of the newer mills are driven by electric power even when located upon rivers. A large amount of water is required in the process of making paper. Wherever this water can be obtained and where corn can be raised to advantage, the manufacture of cornstalk paper is now possible.

Many may not realize what an enormous industry the paper-making business is in our country today. The paper that is used daily in the United States would weigh over 30,000 tons. This of course includes all sorts of paper boxes, wrapping paper, building paper, etc. But even paper to be used for newspaper stock, books, catalogues and other printing purposes called "newsprint," weighs upward of 15,000 tons or an annual consumption of 5,000,000 tons.

One Chicago newspaper uses 12 carloads of paper each day. A well-known weekly requires 50 carloads of paper for each edition. If its sheets for one edition were spread out and placed end to end they would reach twice around the world. In view of the rapidly growing demand of the paper business and the consequent depletion of the forests to keep up with it how fortunate that the friendly cornstalk should rise up in this dilemma and help its brother tree out of its present plight.

Current Events

President Hoover's Armistice Day Speech

ON Armistice Day President Hoover made a notable speech before a distinguished audience of national leaders and diplomats from foreign countries at a gathering sponsored by the American Legion—a speech which has aroused deep interest throughout the world. His subject was "Preparedness for Peace," and particularly the steps which the United States should take to this end.

The President is a practical man. He recognizes that work and sacrifice are as necessary in preparing for peace as in preparing for war. "Peace is not a static thing," said the President. "To maintain peace is as dynamic in its requirements as is the conduct of war. We cannot say 'let there be peace' and go about other business. Nor are the methods by which peace is to be maintained and war prevented to be established by slogans or by abstract phrases or by academic theory."

That part of the President's speech which has aroused the deepest interest is his proposal that ships carrying food shall be treated as hospital ships and be exempt from attack in time of war. During the World War, President Hoover was head of the Belgian Relief Commission which was allowed to bring more than 2000 ships through the Allied and German blockades to feed the starving people of Belgium. Referring to this the President said:

"For many years, and born of a poignant personal experience, I have held that food ships should be made free of any interference in times of war. I would place all vessels laden solely with food supplies on the same footing as hospital ships. The time has come when we should remove starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare."

This suggestion really strikes at the roots of another great problem which war brings in its train, that of the so-called "freedom of the seas," or the right of private citizens to trade with belligerents in time of war.

In all wars of recent date, including the Napoleonic wars, the Civil War in the United States, and the late World War, attempts to cut off food supplies and to starve the enemy were made. If this practice is forbidden, a powerful weapon will be withdrawn from naval powers.

The President, of course, understands this, but he shows the other side of the picture. The world must now bend its energies to preparing for peace, not for war, and it would seem that President Hoover's suggestion is a promising step in this direction.

Of all naval powers, Great Britain is the one most openly committed to the weapon of blockade. But if food ships are exempt from attack by a general agreement, Great Britain will no longer be in danger of starvation in time of war, and this should much more than compensate for the loss of the right to blockade. The whole question is, however, a complicated one, as the following extract from a British newspaper will show:

Discussing the practical aspect of the suggestion the Daily Telegraph says: "As a hospital ship must be respected in war time so should a food ship laden with no other cargo be respected. This is simple and if it be less simple than it sounds that is not to say it is impractical.

"It is not 'simple,' for example, because there are commodities classifiable as important foods—fats are an outstanding instance—which are important also in the manufacture of munitions. Grain and other foodstuffs may be used in making industrial alcohol.

"Another possibility of objection arises if we consider the case of two combatants, one depending mainly on sea-borne food and assured of uninterrupted supplies, the other depending mainly on overland imports of food, the cutting off of which 's not proposed to be made illegal.

It is perhaps well to be reminded in this connection of what Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet last Saturday, so clearly emphasized:

"When you remember," he said, "that the problem of freedom of the seas, either naval or military, can only arise after the bugles have been blown surely every man or woman of common sense sees that the swiftest and surest method of solving these problems is to see that the bugles of war shall never blow again."

The Mail Bag

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have read the Monitor for some time and enjoy all of it very much. I find it very helpful in my school work.

This summer I had an especially fine vacation. We traveled by steamship from Philadelphia to Boston, taking our car with us. From Boston we toured through the greater part of New England and visited many places. One of the places that we all enjoyed was Salem, Massachusetts, the birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne. We visited the House of Seven Gables, where we climbed the secret staircase in the chimney. We also saw the Old Man of the Mountain, the granite quarries near Barrie, Vermont, and the marble quarries and factory at Rutland.

The biggest thrill that we had was our trip up Mt. Washington, which is the highest peak in the East, being 6293 feet above sea level, and the climate being like that of northern Labrador and middle Greenland. The climb is very steep and the progress slow. The cog train travels at the rate of three miles an hour. A little distance up the mountain the trees are covered with beautiful hanging moss. Farther up they became nothing but low, scrubby bushes and finally, at Jacob's Ladder (5000 feet), the steepest part of the climb, the timber line ended and the sub-alpine vegetation began. The ground was covered with large rocks, and the alpine wort and grass were the only vegetation.

The air grew colder and colder as we ascended, and a marvelous vista was spread before us as we reached the summit. The sun was shining brightly overhead, while there were banks of beautiful white clouds below us. All around us it looked like the ocean, with islands (the mountain tops) sticking up here and there. On a clear day, we were told, the view line sweeps around a circumference of nearly 1000 miles, embracing parts of five states and the Province of Quebec.

I am 13 and am interested in all sports, especially tennis, swimming and horseback riding. I am also interested in art, music, reading and story writing. I should like to correspond with anyone, any age and from any country in the world. Marion E.

Breslau, Germany

Dear Editor:

Four weeks ago, I started my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I did not succeed in gaining a Mail Bag friend. Therefore, I send you a letter once more. I should like to correspond with boys of my age (19). I hope I shall win one friend at least, for I am very much interested in improving my English knowledge. I play the piano and am fond of geography.

A year or so ago, a film showed us American towns and industry. A German expedition traveled through the United States, and visited the large towns of the East—New York, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington. From St. Louis the expedition started to the West, visiting Denver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The vast fruit-growing in sunny California was also shown. I admired the beauties of nature of your country, Mt. Rainier, Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, the wonder of Grand Canyon and Zion National Park in Utah. It was very interesting to observe the salmon's life in the streams of Oregon. Fast as an arrow he darted out of the water.

At Pendleton, Oregon, I took part in a cowboy show as a spectator in a cinema in Germany. Courageously cowboys rode wild horses and tamed them. With their heads proudly held, Indian chiefs sat on their horses. Indian girls produced Indian dances. A very beautiful Indian girl saluted us with her hand lifted. We were told that this Indian girl spoke several languages fluently, German, too.

Please, can someone write me something about Indian life and customs? I believe there are two Indian schools in America, a boys' school at Tacoma, Wash., and a girls' school at Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Editor, please put my name in the list of people wanting correspondents. With many thanks to you for printing my first letter.

Hans M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Herbert H. (17), Hamburg, Germany.
Chang Chao Chen, Peiping, China.
Albert W., Hanwell, Middlesex, Eng.—Interested in stamp collecting.
Harley Y., Mellett, S. D.—Especially from foreign countries.

Girls

Ima Dean R., Bakersfield, Calif.—From girls 12-14.
Rosabelle H. (13), Dallas, Tex.—Especially from abroad.
Karen D. (14), Hanwell, Middlesex, England—From foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting.
Dorothy G. (16), Chicago, Ill. Will send South American and Central American stamps to collectors desiring them.
Jean B. (18). Will you please send your last name and address, Jean?
Dorothy H. (19), Rochdale, England—Especially from Scotland, Holland and Italy.

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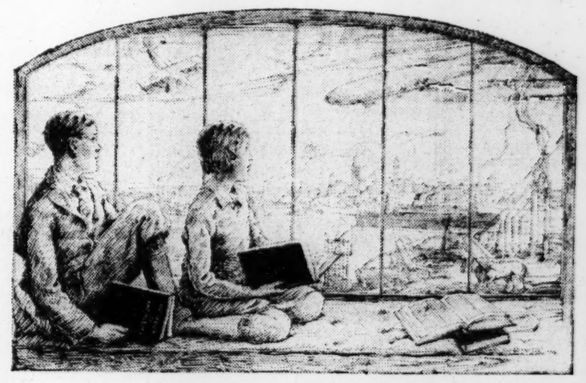

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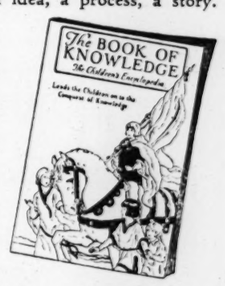

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The Christian Science Monitor 11-14-29

THE HOME FORUM

An Hour With an Elm Tree

I WAS sitting not long ago on the Common at Wethersfield, Connecticut, under that noble elm of theirs which is the largest and perhaps the most ancient of all New England vegetables. That morning I had walked far, and so I was glad to reach the sunny seat of drifted leaves in a cleft between two of the tree's great roots, where its gigantic toes spread out and took their tenacious age-long grip on the planet. To those who passed by while I sat there I must have looked of about the same relative size as a small gray squirrel at the foot of some ordinary tree—and however I looked, I felt, at any rate, very small and frail and transitory. I felt negligible; and this, I find, is always the effect upon me of prolonged association with large and solemn trees, so that if I am ever asked to advise one who is given to thinking of himself more highly than he ought to think I shall suggest that he pay a visit to the Wethersfield Elm.

Vast boughs shot forth and arched and writhed above me as I lay there, and each bough was like a separate well-grown tree, though rooted not in earth but in wood. I saw little birds twinkling high up among the branches as they fluttered from shade to shine, and it seemed to me that if I were a bird I might spend a whole summer season there with great content, never venturing beyond the one huge dome of leaves but making my excursions only from bough to bough. For under that dome there was ample space for flying; there was a little leafy world to explore, sufficient for bird or man.

The tree of which I speak has a certain celebrity, as any creature that has stood in one spot for two centuries and a half, minding its own affairs and keeping its own counsel all the while, is bound to have. Oliver Wendell Holmes does not mention it, to be sure, in his list of supreme elms, but that is only because it stands in Connecticut rather than Massachusetts. Undoubtedly he knew its fame, and I will do him the justice to assert that if he had ever seen it he would have swept local patriotism aside and acknowledged its supremacy, for Holmes recognized a good elm when he saw one. Here, for example, is what he says of some Massachusetts tree: "All at once I saw a great green cloud swelling on the horizon, so vast, so symmetrical, of such Olympian majesty and imperial supremacy among the lesser forest-growths, that . . . I felt all through me, without need of uttering the words,—'This is it!'" Those words have the right accent, and one can imagine what they might have been if he had encountered the Wethersfield Elm itself,—if he had seen not merely "it" but IT.

And yet I would not have it supposed that I honor this arboreal friend of mine because it is famous, or for the fact that one of the finest regiments in the Continental Army was recruited under its already gigantic boughs. I am not greatly impressed by the certainty that George Washington and Rochambeau admired it in their day, or even by the probability that Israel Putnam—who knew Connecticut like a well-thumbed book—stood under its boughs long ago. It is not even the tree's phenomenal magnitude—exact measurement finds that it is twenty-eight feet in girth at six feet from the ground and that its greatest spread of boughs is one hundred and forty-seven feet—that wins and holds my affection, for I have seen trees nearly three times as large as this and have not loved them at all. Rather it is that I find the Wethersfield Elm friendly and wise. Never do I sit here for an hour without mingling with its mighty mood and falling into some slow rhythm of peaceful treelike thought. In the way of all deeply wise men and women, this tree is quiet and quieting. It looks down upon our "lower region of turmoil" with a great benignancy, but unmoved. The noise of traffic that hums and hurtles by just beneath is made to sound far-off; it is hushed to a little murmur under those ancient boughs, so that when I sit there I seem to gather about me the stillness and retirement of a forest. For the tree is sure and unperturbed, intense but not eager, solemnly earnest but never anxious, and this is why it has "power to make our noisy years seem moments in being of the eternal silence."

I sat there in the drowsy October sunshine for almost an hour before either of us said a word, so contented we were simply to be together again after three years of separation. For my own part, I was glad to see the elm more beautiful than I remembered it and, if that were possible, even more sage and revered and all-experienced. And it seemed, although I may have been mistaken, that the tree was not wholly dissatisfied with me. For elm trees, taken as a race, are seldom fretful or hypercritical, and the older they grow the more charitable they become, the more disposed to look on the brighter side of human nature and to take mankind as they find it. Have I not said that they are restful trees? This is one of the reasons.

At last, however, the elm and I fell into that slow kind of talk that a man and a tree may have when they think alike about most of the important things. It was a talk with long intervals of silence during which the breeze went and came, leaves twirled through the sunny air, and the nuthatch tapped at a dry branch far above me. Which of us it was that spoke first I have forgotten, but the first remark of the elm I recall was its observation that I had been long away.

Myself—Yes, as we men count time. Three harvests of the leaf have passed since I last sat here.

The Elm—And do you see any change?

Myself—Below here on the earth, where most men ride and a few go walking, many changes; but above there in your branchy crown, none whatever.

The Elm—Ah, changes—how many they are and how little they amount to! I remember when the smooth dark road beside you was an Indian trail traveled by moccasined feet and by the red deer of the forest. Then came the ox-cart, the courier on horseback, the farm wagon, the stagecoach, the mail coach, the carriage, the buggy, the bicycle, the automobile and at last the great steel bird with the mighty voice that wheels above my head but never perches. In all this there has been great change on the surface; but none in the deeps, none on the heights.

Myself—Men move more swiftly now than in the days of the Indian trail.

The Elm—But do they increase more rapidly in wisdom?

Myself—There is far more noise on the road today than when it was trodden by moccasins alone.

The Elm—Then let us send our roots deeper down into silence and raise our boughs higher into the stillness of the stars.

Myself—Men seem to think different thoughts because of this greater noise and the greater speed.

The Elm—Different, perhaps, in unimportant ways, but surely the hearts of men are what they were two centuries and half ago. Surely, now, they still love elm trees, even as elm trees still love them. In some ways I too have changed, for there was a time when the butterfly was a burden to me and when the humble-bee alighting on my topmost leaf could shake and bend me to the root as no tempest in all the sky could do this day. And yet if you had seen me then, a full century before our country was dreamed of, you would have seen the same shape and number of boughs that you now know so well. When I stood no higher than your head, even then I reached a long arm toward the Long River as I do today; my leaves were not so many, but they were the same in shape and they ripened to the same dim gold that you love when October walked the meadows. Ah, dear brother, let us not be too much impressed or at all bewildered by what the world calls change. Let us accept it, as indeed we must, with confident hope that it will bring better things, but with assurance, too, that it cannot alter the few things of everlasting worth.

Myself—These words are good for me to hear, and I could wish that many more of my kind might hear them. How have you learned this wisdom?

The Elm—I have known many seasons, and I have looked a long time at the stars.

Myself—Do the stars help you, brother?

The Elm—They say many comforting things to me in the night watches. From them and from the patient earth I gather all my quietness.

Myself—And shower it down upon us men, who need it most.

O. S.

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From "The Contest"

Ah, not the less for that put on
The armour that you ought to wear!
For, when your friends and fights are gone,
The thing you fought for will be there.

—From "The Collected Poems of GERALD GOULD."

Etching

November sparkles not
But lifts gray traceries
Luminously
To shadowed skies.
From out the deep graved boughs
Light branches swing
Their platinum-tendrilled twigs
Attenuate.
Glimmering November
Watches solemnly
A snowflake drift
Down from the north
Or a bright
October leaf
Scurry humorously
Along the dark street.

MARGARET LLOYD.

Dear Rooks

Dear rooks that lodge in windy trees
Nor ever care to cross the seas
But every winter seek instead
In English fields your daily bread—
How sweet these sunny hours to lie
Beneath the still September sky
Bareheaded on the tufty grass
And watch battalions of you pass
This way—and that—until you land
Down where the Rectory elm trees stand
Part of a perfect autumn day—
Dear rooks that have so much to say.

B. CARTER.

Two Poets Making Sonnets

We owe to Clarke the account of an evening spent at Hunt's very late in the year. It was, to be exact, on Monday, December thirtieth, that Clarke and Keats went out to Hampstead. Clarke recounts that the talk having got upon crickets, "the cheerful little grasshopper of the fireside, Hunt proposed to Keats the challenge of writing then, there, and to time, a sonnet 'On the Grasshopper and Cricket.' No one was present but myself, and they accordingly set to. . . . I cannot say how long the trial lasted. I was not proposed umpire, and had no stop-watch for the occasion. The time, however, was short for such a performance, and Keats won as to time."

Hunt was fond of these competitions, but his sonnet in this instance is execrable. We come at the two men so excellently in these poems that I will give them both. Hunt's sonnet shall precede:

"THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the feel of June,—
Sole voice that's heard amidst the lazy noon,
When even the bees lag at the summoning brass;
And you, warm little housekeeper, who class
With those who think the candles come too soon,
Loving the fire,—and with your tricksome tune
Nick the glad moments as they pass;
Oh sweet and tiny cousins, that belong
One to the fields, the other to the hearth,
Both have your sunshine; both, though small, are strong
At your clear hearts; and both seem given to earth
To ring in thoughtful ears this natural song,—
In doors and out, summer and winter, Mirth."

This is Keats' sonnet:

"ON THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE CRICKET

The poetry of earth is never dead:
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
That is the Grasshopper's,—he takes the lead
In summer luxury,—he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,—
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills."

Hunt must have perceived how much better Keats' sonnet was than his own, but the generosity of the man was sincere and unflinching. Clarke testifies to the "unaffected generosity and perfectly unpretentious encouragement with which he greeted Keats' poem. Clarke mentions "his sincere look of pleasure at the first line," which he called "Such a prosperous opening!" and tells how, when he came to the lines about the frost, he exclaimed "Ah! That's perfect! Bravo Keats!" What Hunt does not seem to have noticed is the excellent pattern weaving of the poem: the sestet beginning with a variant replica of the first line of the octave; the condensed and yet ample rounding out of the grasshopper in the octave; the condensed and yet ample characterization of the cricket; the return of the grasshopper in the last line, welding the two sections together and rounding out the conception with a satisfying completeness. . . . This sonnet proves that Keats, careful reviser though he was, could on occasion improvise very well indeed. We have no first draft of the poem, so how much it differed from the printed version it is impossible to tell. . . .

The odd part of Clarke's tale is the end, where he remarks: "With all the gratifying things that were said to him, Keats protested to me, as we were afterwards walking home, that he preferred Hunt's treatment of the subject to his own." . . .

Keats' sonnet, although not up to his best, is a delightful thing. The opening is an excellent picture, vivid and suggestive; one can see it, feel it, and smell it. The frost, as Hunt pointed out, is perfect; and the return of the grasshopper in the end, as being recollected through the sound of the cricket, well managed.

— From "John Keats," by AMY LOWELL.

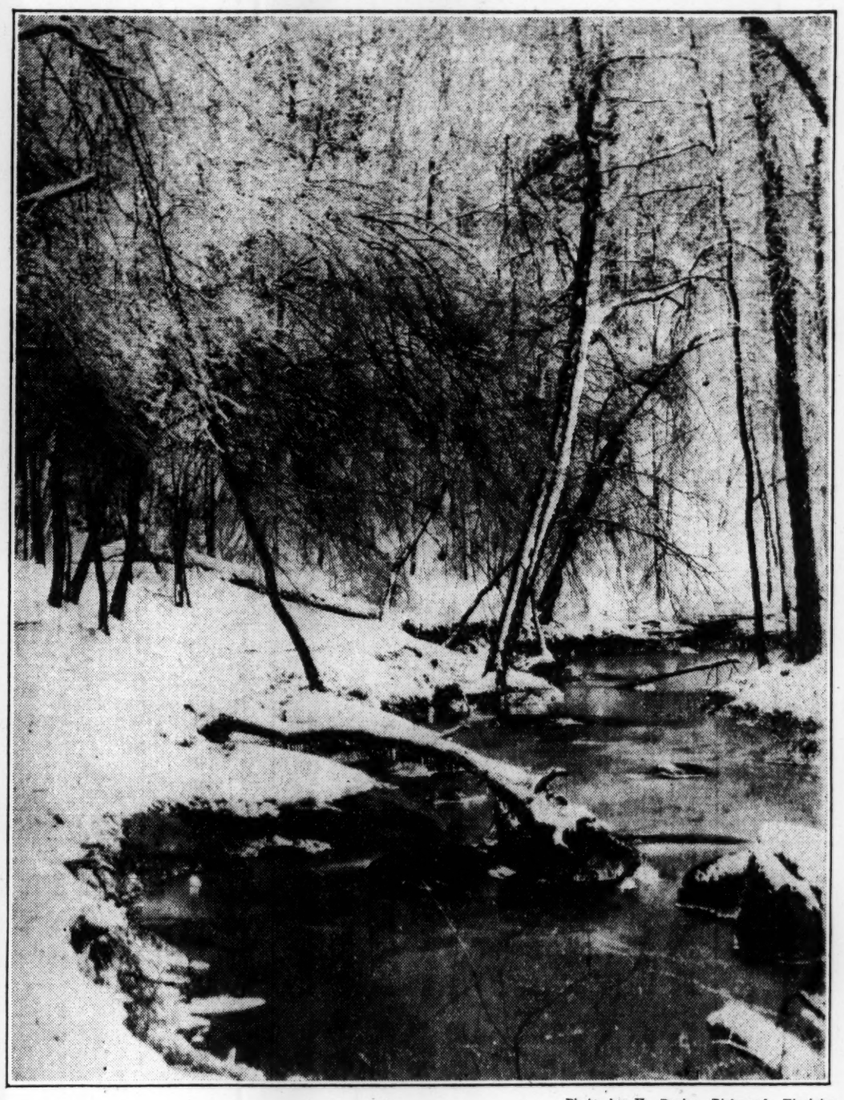

Photo by H. Bagby, Richmond, Virginia

Headwaters of Falling Creek, Virginia.

A Bit of Wilderness

REMINDFUL of a Jonas Lie painting is this scene with its small rivulet which has ceased to urge its way through forest congealed by the frigid breath of winter. Each tiniest branch bears its burden of downy snowflakes, the slender frozen spirals interlaced among the huddled trees until their united tops seem one mass of shimmering crystals beneath an azure sky. A deep coverlet of snow is spread, unflecked, unless by the track of a fugitive rabbit.

A true wilderness it seems today, this bit of nature's canvas near Richmond, and much like this it probably was in the early part of the sixteenth century when emigrants from England, who had come three thousand miles across the seas, plodded their way westward from Jamestown buoyed by hope and cheered by even small progress, and after weeks of toilsome travel settled along the borders of Falling Creek. Here were enacted some of the stirringly eventful scenes in the early history of Virginia.

Less than two decades after the first fleet of three ships had nosed their cautious way up the James River in 1607, these venturing pioneers had moved back from the shores of the James and built their homes. Each year a fraction more of the wilderness was claimed to civilization, and gradually, farther and farther back moved these small, straggling groups. The little bands of pioneers had their courage tested, their characters transmuted in the white heat of contests with the rugged moods of nature, in their experiences in founding new homes, in obtaining subsistence, and in making friends with the Indians, into whose land they had come. No other settlement was near and the seat of government was at Jamestown, many tedious miles away, and there they must look for succor when the rigors of the struggle seemed well-nigh insurmountable.

But other emigrants, animated by tales of the New World which had trickled back to England, came across on later ships, and the settlements thickened in Virginia; neighbors were not so far apart, there was the confidence engendered by the knowledge of friends near at hand, homes were lived in with more comfort and less trepidation. The pioneers of a new continent were established in their wilderness environment. Cooke has written thus of the homes of these early comers to the southern shore:

"Here is the homestead of the planter on the bank of the river. Let us land and look at the place and its master. It is a home built of wood, protected by a palisade, and the windows have stout shutters,—the palisade is prescribed by law. The interior is ample and conveniently furnished, but Virginia has supplied little. The furniture, the table-service, the books and almost every article have been imported from England. The books are not paper-bound novels, but ponderous folios or stout duodecimos encased in embossed leather. There is 'Purchas his Pilgrimmes' and the 'General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles,' which have recently appeared in London. Less pretending works are lying near the larger: Master Hamor's 'True Discourse of the Present Estate of Virginia,' and Master Strachey's 'True Repertory' of the wreck of the Sea-Venture, which is said to have furnished material to Master William Shakespeare for his fine drama of 'The Tempest.' . . . Yonder is the folio containing his dramas, collected by his fellow-actors, Heminge and Condell, and brought over in the last ship. This Shakespeare was only a writer of plays, but his plays are entertaining, and will probably remain popular for years to come. The Virginia planters are fond of the drama, and Master Jordan, at Jordan's Point, has named his house 'Beggar's Bush' after the play by Fletcher.

"Here is the smiling lady of the manor in a huge ruff, with high-heeled shoes and a short skirt, coming to welcome us; and behind her is her spouse, the hearty planter himself. He is a commander, and head of a hundred, so he wears 'gold on his clothes' as the law entitles him to do (1621),—others are forbidden that. His official duties are responsible ones. They are 'to see that all such orders as heretofore have been, or hereafter shall be given by the Governor and Council, be duly executed and obeyed' in the hundred which he commands. . . . He meets us with friendly smiles, and offers us the best he has: beef, bacon, a brown loaf, Indian corn-cakes."

Three centuries later, every vestige of those early settlements has disappeared, the little homes that once dotted this section no longer stand bleakly among the trees; and the region has been permitted to resume the aspect of its primitive wildness. The descendants of the generations who came after long since moved into the larger settlement of Richmond and built more pretentious dwellings, to enjoy there the luxuries of wealth and leisure which those earlier ones who settled on the banks of Falling Creek had foregone while they gave all their energies to the making of a new land.

Moving Picture

The sky is a screen with a picture fair
Of a lady and man, of a lady and man;
The sky is a screen with a picture fair
Of a coach and horses four;
Just narrow your eyes a bit, Jonathan—so,
As if it were evening and lights were low,
And the loveliest picture will come and go—
That ever you saw before.

The lady is leaning in ruffles and frills
To talk with him, to talk with him;
The lady is leaning in ruffles and frills
From the coach with horses four;
But, oh, you must hurry if you would see,
For just in a moment or two, or three,
The lady will vanish and so will he
And so will the coach and four.

K. H. W.

Allie

"Allie, call the birds in,
The birds come from the sky."
Allie calls, Allie sings,
Down they all fly.
First there came
Two white doves
Then a sparrow from his nest,
Then a clucking bantam hen,
Then a robin red-breast.

"Allie, call the beasts in,
The beasts came, every one."
Allie calls, Allie sings,
In they all run.
First they came
Two black lambs,
Then a grunting Berkshire sow
Then a dog without a tail,
Then a red and white cow.

"Allie, call the fish up,
The fish from the stream."
Allie calls, Allie sings,
Up they all swim.
First there came
Two gold fish,
A minnow and a miller's thumb,
Then a pair of loving trout,
Then the twisted eels come.

"Allie, call the children,
Children from the green."
Allie calls, Allie sings,
Soon they run in.
First there came
Tom and Madge,
Kate and I who'll not forget
How we played by the water's edge
Till the April sun set.

— ROBERT GRAVES, in "Collected Poems."

Wink-Lights

The night world of Mt. Tamalpais is full of wink-lights.

The mountain range is roofed with them. The sky is so thickly inlaid with stars, on a crisp, moonless night, that its black patches are negligible. The fiery points wink and tremble as only mountain stars can. One almost expects to hear them crackle, those high-powered stars!

The world is floored with wink-lights, too. Around the base of the range stretches a necklace of towns, some of them graced with old Spanish names—Sausalito, San Anselmo, San Rafael. At the very foot of Tamalpais, elfin Mill Valley lies like a constellation dropped between shadowy ridges. On a black night the lights of these towns glisten like spangles on a dark lace shawl.

Farther away, beyond a broad arm of black water, a glow fills the horizon's sky. There lies the metropolis, San Francisco. The city's glittering area looks small in the distance—small and inconsequential, like a bright toy cast aside.

On a night filled with wink-lights, there are some dark spaces, of course, to rest the eyes upon. There are wide stretches of inland water, and wider stretches of ocean. There are dark ridges of surrounding mountains and hills. But from unseen islands out on the water gleam keen beacon lights—lights from the forts, lighthouses out by the Golden Gate, lights on ships and the untiring eye of Alcatraz' military island which revolves and winks. From the blue-black tip of Mt. Tamalpais shines an illuminated tavern. And the brightest of all lights gleams from Mt. Diablo's immense peak—a beacon, sometimes called "Lindbergh's Light," placed there for the guidance of aviators. This eye of white fire, with its million candle-power, turns slowly and unceasingly each night, and sends penetrating rays into unbelievable distances.

Alexey Koltsov's Poetry

Koltsov, while singing songs full of lightness, of gaiety, of good spirits, compelled the Russian Intellectuals to stand in amazement before the spirit of endurance of the peasantry. He was the first to make it clear that the peasant's ability to suffer prevails over his ability to rebel: that is the primary importance of Koltsov's work.

Painting from actual experience, he revealed to us the mystery of the peasant's many-sided life, always dependent as it is upon soil and weather. He sang in pure and simple words the hope which the tiller of the soil has in his heart.

With a silent prayer
Will I plough and sow.
Bring me, O Lord,
Bread, my riches!

Simple as this utterance is, it tells the whole tale of the peasant's aspiration.

Merrily following the plough and the harrow, Koltsov discovered to the Russians all the secrets of agricultural life, of the harvest, the fields, the streams, the larks, the blackbirds, and the nightingales.

Charmed by a rose's radiance bright,
The nightingale sings day and night.
Yet silently hears the rose his song. . . .

Koltsov's sun is always glad and smiling, and his harvest field never cheerless.

Like God's guest, on all sides,
Smiles the glad sun;
The light breeze passes o'er the fields,
Rustling the golden corn
In a shining pathway.

The poet's imagination was fired by the wild beauty of the steppes, which had also excited the enthusiasm of the great Russian realist Gogol (1809-52). Particularly charming are Koltsov's little pictures of the steppe in spring-time:

All enameled with flowers,
Quivering from the flight of birds,
Which, night and day,
Sing marvelous songs. . . .

All his poems lap us in the caressing air of rural Russia at its best and make us feel that we are really in possession of the charm and the secret of the steppe. Nothing in nature escapes Koltsov's eye and, following the traditions of the Russian anonymous folk-ballads, the poet often animates the phenomena of nature. . . . "Winter is coming, clad in a fur coat," the river "chatters," and the dense wood is at times sad.

Why, dense wood,
Art thou lost in thought?
Why with sorrowful sadness
Is covered thy brow?

The essence of Koltsov's poetry is absolute simplicity, and of this quality the Russian peasant is possessed. Communion with nature and contemplation induce deep emotion in the peasant; and of this feeling, so profoundly national, so traditionally marked in the treasure-house of Russian folklore, and so humanly appealing, Koltsov is an excellent illustration. His poetry is the finest symphony of rural life. It is no wonder, therefore, that many of his poems and songs have been set to music by the best Russian composers.—GEORGE Z. PATRICK, in "Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia."

Improved Volition

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT Paul of Tarsus had many erroneous human attributes to overcome, and many struggles with his so-called material nature, is evident from his writings. His mentality was at one time seemingly charged with pride of intellect and mortal will-power. But, through Christ, Truth, he battled loyally with the false sense of self and its propensities and marvelously overcame these errors of material sense. Then, with Christlike love, he left the records of his conflicts and demonstrations as encouragements for all following generations. Finally he could say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course."

Out of his profound experience, Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, gave a clear statement of his method of progress. It was the method of mental transformation, the renewing of the so-called human mind, in order that he might prove what is the perfect and acceptable will of God, even the volition of the one Mind which animated the great Master. But, in common with all other mortals, Paul found that his best endeavors to be truly Christian were constantly antagonized by the habitual personal animus called human will-power. At one time Paul declared, "I know that in me (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing: for to will is present with me; . . . For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do." From these words it is clear that Paul was conscious of an inner conflict which required much humility and constant self-immolation before it could be overcome. Although in connection with these admissions he confessed that he seemed in a wretched state of mind because of material sense and personal will, yet right at that point he thanked God that there was deliverance through Christ Jesus.

The Christian apostle, therefore, lifted his thought above the testimony of the senses and firmly expressed his God-given faith in the truth which had come to him through revelation and his association with the disciples of Christ Jesus. Paul was assured that the Christ, Truth, was transforming, and would continue to transform, his sense of volition, or personal will, and thus lift him above the erroneous motives which betimes made him act out of harmony with his deepest convictions of right.

In strict accordance with the teachings of Christianity as Jesus delivered them, Christian Science reveals the way of practical mental transformation; and thousands have accepted this basis of true thinking, and are joyfully making progress in striving to understand and do the will of God, which is good and perfectly acceptable, when understood. The students of this Science who love to demonstrate it, accept without question the fundamental statement of Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 187): "The divine Mind includes all action and volition, and man in Science is governed by this Mind." As, according to this teaching, the real man is the spiritual image and likeness of God, divine Mind, man reflects, manifests, this one Mind and source of "all action and volition;" and he is therefore capable of manifesting the volition or will of God, which is perfect and good, and always acceptable.

Although, like Paul, the stalwart teacher of primitive Christianity, the student of its Science, revealed in this day, may find that "to will is present" with him, he also discovers that the transformation which goes on in thought constantly lessens the seeming force of human impulse, or volition, because the lovely effects of this heavenly transformation make the student more and more willing to pray, in the language of a much-loved hymn:

"Lord, my times are in Thy hand:
All my sanguine hopes have planned,
To Thy wisdom I resign,
And would mould my will to Thine."

As wisdom is the doing of the will of God, habitual obedience to its behests effectually aids in molding, transforming, the human sense of volition until it becomes the reflection of the divine power, which heals sin and sickness, and blesses one's days beyond human ability to outline. In this way, as the hymnist indicated in concluding his beautiful strain, added years surely fulfill, not one's own personal volition, but the will of the benign Father.

Christ Jesus said, "The kingdom of God is within you." Commenting on this statement in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 251) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Think of this inheritance! Heaven right here, where angels are as men, clothed more lightly, and men as angels who, burdened for an hour, spring into liberty, and the good they would do, that they do, and the evil they would not do, that they do not." Such must be the effects of a transformation of will, improved volition; and, finally, even the best human impulses will be superseded by the divine, the activity of perfect Love.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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PRICES RISE BUOYANTLY IN BUSY MARKET

Huge Blocks of Stocks Change Hands at Higher Level

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NEW YORK—The stock market decline came to at least a temporary halt today, under a combination of bullish developments and expectation of others later in the day. Prices at the opening were sharply higher—too high, in fact, to hold throughout the trading.

In the majority of active stocks the opening sales were at the day's best levels, but in spite of the selling brought out on the advance the main body of stocks closed with gains. The turnover of around 7,000,000 shares was less than that of yesterday. Commodity markets also were firmer, wheat and cotton picking up again. Foreign exchanges were quiet without important rate changes.

Sentiment in the street was much more cheerful today, under the influence of the rally; but the view that the selling is over and that nothing but higher prices are to be expected is by no means universally held. Unquestionably real buying as well as short covering was a strong factor in the day's market, and, while downright urgent selling may be largely a thing of the past, a good deal of stock is believed to be ready for sale on any advance.

Many individual accounts have had to be "taken over", and others which are still over-extended will be lightened. At the same time, whatever may be true of stocks which obviously are bargains from the standpoint of yields, many other issues will have to justify even their present prices through their earnings of the next several months.

The market is one in which careful investment issue to yield profits over a period, but for its own good, too sharp a rally is not to be desired. However, once prices hold long enough for confidence to spring up, the danger of further collapse will be much lessened.

Discount Rate Outlook

Call money remained at its pegged rate of 6 per cent and time money sank to a new level at 5½ per cent. However an interesting and perhaps significant development in the money market was a further cut in the bill rate. The asking rate for 90 day bills is now 4¾ per cent, a rate which would have forecast a 4½ per cent discount rate under former conditions.

There is an undercurrent of feeling in the street that the discount rate will be reduced again this week. In all probability the local bank desires are largely in favor of such a move. Certainly the paid up position of New York banks at the reserve gives the central bank little reason for maintaining a high discount rate, for at least all 5 per cent is a high rate.

The reserve authorities are now quite definitely friendly to the stock market and they have been doing a great deal to ease up money and enable the member banks to pay off loans and find credit with which to carry their customers through trying times. A lower discount rate could do no possible harm and it would be certain to have a good effect on sentiment.

This week's statement of the Bank of England shows a sizeable gain in gold, but it was reported today that nearly £1,000,000 had been sold, presumably to France. Another shipment of gold from this country this week is expected to be revealed by the reserve bank's report on the gold movement.

For the last week the Bank of France reports a gain of 217,000,000 francs in gold. The accumulation of gold in Paris is unlikely, however, seriously to affect credit conditions in this country unless it goes much further than it seems likely to at present.

With England the case is different. In England, the first feeling of satisfaction over the stock market break here has given way to distinct uneasiness lest it entail a business depression. The London market, which had a severe shake out some time ago, is beginning to feel weak again.

A Big Opening

The stage was not set in vain for a big opening. The promise implied in the stock exchange's questionnaire on the short position to punish the bears, the notice served by someone, presumably the Rockefellers, that standard of New Jersey would be held at the 50 line, hope of a lower discount rate, the certainty of a decline in brokers' loans and the signs that the selling was wearing itself out all indicated higher prices at the opening.

The consequence was that heavy orders were placed and on blocks of 5000 to 40,000 shares the leading stocks opened 2 to 20 points higher. As usually happens on so violent gains at the start, selling quickly brought a reaction.

The heavy trading of the last three weeks or so has not been an unmixed blessing to the brokers quite regardless of the natural disadvantage from falling prices. With many of the brokers the huge collections on commissions have been eaten into severely by mounting losses charged to the "error account."

That is an account kept by brokers to cover losses which they have to stand or profits accruing to them through errors for which they may be responsible in the execution of orders. It is reported that one large brokerage house has a loss of $500,000 in its error account.

Brokers' Loan Cut

The persistence of the declines and the larger number of trading hours in the last week as compared with the previous week suggests an even larger reduction in brokers' loans than took place a week ago. The lower level of prices, the absence of new buying on margin and the substitution of paid in full investment purchases for margin stock insure a large drop in loans for the week ended yesterday. Outside infidences, such as new stock offers and expiration of subscription rights, have played little part in the market this week, since stock offers are largely going by the board.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Last Prev.
Dec	17.02	17.20	17.02	17.12	17.00	
Jan	17.19	17.34	17.17	17.25	17.15	
Mar	17.50	17.61	17.48	17.52	17.42	
May	17.70	17.88	17.73	17.80	17.68	
July	17.94	18.07	17.92	17.98	17.77	
Oct.	17.95	18.13	17.95	18.07	18.00	

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	16.90	17.13	16.90	17.03	16.92
Jan.	17.08	17.27	17.08	17.17	17.05
Mar.	17.38	17.54	17.38	17.44	17.33
May	17.65	17.78	17.63	17.73	17.59

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.04	17.20	17.04	17.13	17.03
Jan.	17.19	17.34	17.19	17.26	17.16
March	17.50	17.63	17.50	17.55	17.46
May	17.72	17.89	17.72	17.84	17.72

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.04	9.12	9.04	9.12	8.98
Jan.	9.09	9.18	9.09	9.17	9.03
Mar.	9.18	9.28	9.18	9.27	9.13
May	9.28	9.39	9.28	9.37	9.22
July	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.44	9.28

Spots 9.39 up 17 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 6000; (American) 2000.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 14	Nov. 13
88⅝	59	6	Abitibi pf	500	70	68	70	69
57⅞	36¾	..	Abitib	800	38¾	36⅝	38¾	37¾
112½	101⅞	7	Ab & Str pf	30	102	102	102	101⅞
96	84¾	5	Adams Ex pf	300	85	85	85	..
35⅞	20	2	Adams Mill	1000	19	19	19	20
34	20	..	Adams Ex ct	3500	24	22¼	22¾	20¾
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	1900	10⅝	9	10⅜	8
119⅛	15	..	Adv-Rum pf	500	17	16¾	17	17
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	2700	1	¾	¾	1
223⅜	77	2	Air Reduc	12000	93⅞	84	92⅜	78
48⅞	20½	2*	Airway El	900	22	20½	21	22
11¼	2	..	Ajax Rubber	3700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	3000	5	4⅝	5	5
25	5	..	Albany PWP.	100	9¼	9¼	9⅛	8⅝
56½	17	..	Alleghany	75000	23⅜	20⅛	23	18
118⅝	94⅞	5½	Alleghany pf	500	90	90	90	94⅞
92	80¼	5½	Allegh pf xw	1000	87⅜	85	85	88½
354¾	197	6	Allied Chem	6400	220	203½	215	198
125	118¾	7	Allied Ch pf	200	118¾	118¾	118⅝	119
73½	35⅞	7	Allis-Chal	5800	39½	37	39	35½
30½	28	..	Alph P C	1300	26	26	26	28
42¾	11½	2	Amerada	6200	19⅜	18	19	19
29¾	4	..	Am Bag Ch	1600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛
73⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1800	21	20½	20⅞	18
157	65	2*	Am Bk Note	2500	75	70	75	65
20½	7⅛	..	Am Beet S	200	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	8
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	6700	30	27⅝	28⅝	27½
62	40½	1.60	Am Brake	2200	43¾	40½	43⅝	41
156¼	115	7	Am Brake pf	50	117	117	117	115
54⅝	41⅛	..	Am Br Bov	6300	7⅞	6¾	7⅜	6½
184½	86	3*	Am Can	52900	102⅜	95½	102½	86
142	122⅛	7	Am Can pf	300	133¾	133⅛	133⅜	136
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	3900	77⅞	96	96	99⅞
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	200	113½	113½	113½	114
55⅜	7⅛	7	Am Chain pf	800	8	7⅞	8	..
81⅝	27	2	Am Chicle	6000	38	29	34	27
55	20	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	2200	23½	20½	22⅜	20
47⅜	18¼	2	Am En Til	1900	21⅞	18¼	20⅛	20
58⅛	23	..	Am Europe	500	30	25	25	23
190¾	50	..	Am & FPw	41300	65⅞	58⅝	62	51
103	86¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	1600	89	87⅞	87⅞	..
42	19⅛	1	Am Hawaii	800	20	19¼	20	19½
10	4	6⅛	Am Hide	800	4	3⅝	3¾	..
52¼	25	..	Am Hide pf	400	23¼	23¼	23¼	25
54	29	2*	Am Ice	8300	31½	29⅛	30⅝	30
96⅜	29½	2*	Am Int Corp	21500	35⅜	31¼	34½	30⅞
87⅜	27½	..	Am La Fr	2200	3	2¼	2⅝	2½
136	90	8	Am Loco	1200	101½	91½	101½	91
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	5600	40	35½	40	32
17⅝	3	..	Am Piano	500	3½	3¼	3½	3½
175¾	64¼	1*	Am Pw&Lt	7500	74	66¼	74	65
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	200	97	95	95	97⅞
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A	200	72	71⅝	71⅝	72⅛
84⅛	76½	5	Am P&L pf st	300	74	72⅞	74	..
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	23000	32	30	32	29½
139	130	..	Am Radiat pf	20	130	130	130	..
64⅝	12½	..	Am Repub	2200	19	15	19	13⅜
144⅝	60	2*	Am Roll Mill	11000	74	65	68¼	64
3	⅝	..	Am Roll M rts	6400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
74¾	45	4	Am Saf Raz	4900	49⅞	44	49⅞	45
41⅞	22½	3	Am Seating	200	22½	22½	22¼	22½
7	⅞	..	Am Ship	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1½
112¼	70	8	Am Ship Bld	580	71	70	70	70¼
130½	62	4	Am Smelt	27000	70	65½	70	62⅞
79⅞	35⅞	3	Am St Fnd	45500	43	40	43	40
114	110	7	Am St F pf	50	110	110	110	110
85	40	2	*Am Stores	1900	41	40	41	40
94⅜	56	..	Am Sugar	3700	60	57⅜	59⅝	57
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	600	100	99	99	99
22⅝	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	200	22	21½	21½	24½
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	47600	217½	202	217¼	207
181	115	8	Am Tobac	800	126	117	126	115
112	103	7	Am Type pf	30	103	103	103	103
199	59	15	Am Wat W	7200	62	58	62	51¾
77⅝	57⅛	..	Am Wool	4000	87⅜	8	87⅜	81
58⅝	15½	..	Am Wool pf	1100	18¾	16½	18	15½
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ pf	1100	4½	4	4½	..
46	28	5	Am Writ pf	500	29	28	29	..
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	2500	10¼	8⅛	10¼	7¼
111¼	49⅜	..	Am Zinc pf	1400	55	50⅛	55	49⅝
140	70	7	Anaconda	95700	78	73½	75¾	70½
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	1900	35	32½	35	30
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	1900	35	32½	35	30
151½	96	5.60	Anchor C pf	1000	98	98	98	96
68⅜	36	5	Ames Cop	1900	34	31¾	34	30¼
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	4500	26	21⅜	24¼	18½
115	102¾	7	Arch Dan pf	90	105½	103	103	103½
95	75	7	Armour D pf	300	76	76	76	75
18⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	9300	6	5½	6	5½
10¼	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	9400	3½	2⅞	3	3
58	57	7	Arm Ill pf	600	59	57	57	59
40⅞	7⅝	..	Arnold Cons	1700	9⅝	7¾	8⅛	7⅝
30	16⅝	2	Art Loom	200	18⅜	16⅝	16⅝	15¼
30⅞	22	1½	Art Metals	8700	22½	20¼	20¼	23
58⅝	34	4	Asso Apparl	1000	34⅞	34	34⅞	35
70⅝	25	2½	Asso Dry G	6600	29¼	26⅝	28½	26
107	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	86	86	86	..
289¾	195⅛	10	Atchison	10300	209⅞	201¼	209⅞	200
104½	90	5	Atchison pf	500	101	100½	100½	100
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	600	163	162	162	161
86⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	1300	67¼	65⅛	67¼	63¼
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI pf	1000	55	54⅝	55	54¾
77⅞	30	1*	Atl Refin	20000	39	37¼	39	36
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	800	75¼	70⅜	75¼	70½
106½	96	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	90	90	90	97
117⅝	5	..	Atlas Tack	1500	5⅜	5	5	5¼
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	1100	180	155	162	130½
11⅝	3¼	5¾	Austin N	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
42⅜	18	..	Austin N pf	100	20	20	20	19
65	49½	4.40	Aust Cred	200	51	51	51	50
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	34	34	34	35
20	5⅜	..	Aviation	17800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	5⅝

—B—

125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	100	113	109½	113	113
66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new	8800	22⅞	20⅝	21¼	20⅛
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	17400	113¾	108¼	113¾	105
80¾	55	4	Balt &2O pf	400	78	78	78	79
96⅝	93½	6½	Bamber pf	10	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	93½
4½	⅞	..	B & Aroos rts	1200	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
90¾	55	2½	Bangor & A	2000	60	57½	60	58¼
115	103¼	7	Bangor&A2pf	160	107	106	106	107¼
33⅜	20	2	Barker rBos	100	20	20	20	23½
23½	21½	..	Parnet	200	4	4	4	4
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	19800	23⅜	21⅞	22¾	22
32⅝	15	..	Beacon Oil	2400	16½	15	15½	15
121	73½	3	Beatrice	700	75⅜	73½	73½	74⅜
80¼	45	3	Beechnut	1000	58¼	50½	55	45
17⅝	5¼	..	Belding H	1800	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
84⅞	75	4.14	Belg NR ppf	300	75½	75	75¼	75
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	15600	29	25⅛	29	23⅜
60⅞	25	3	Best & Co	9500	31½	26¼	31½	26
140¾	78¼	4	Beth Steel	35400	85¼	80¼	84⅞	79¼
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	1400	119	118½	118½	119
61⅞	25	..	Bloom'dale	100	31	31	31	25
136⅝	77	2*	Bohn Alum	3600	94	88	94	87
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A	200	71½	71	71	71
11⅝	3½	..	Booth Fish	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
160	53	3	Borden	9600	61	57½	59⅞	56
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	2500	31⅜	27	27	27⅜
63⅜	8½	..	Briggs	16900	11⅞	9⅛	11	8½
67⅝	2	..	Brit Steel	100	⅞	2	2	3⅛
23⅞	14	..	Brockway	1900	15	14	15	14
145	79	7	Brockway pf	60	78⅞	78	77	..
81⅞	40	4	Fklyn Man T	8900	54	50½	59	48
92⅜	76½	6	⅝klyn Man pf	200	76½	76½	76½	77½
65	41	..	Bklyn Queens	200	81	81	81	81
24⅜	9	5	Bklyn Un G	3100	11 2¼	10 5¼	11 2	9
88⅜	16⅛	1.14	Bklyn-Q pf	100	41	44	44	44
61⅞	36	2.23	Brown Shoe	100	41	40¼	41	40½
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	4700	21	19⅛	20¼	18
4½	1½	..	Bruns Term	1100	8	8	8	8
42⅝	14	1	Bucyrus	4600	19¼	17	19	17⅛
117	109¾	7	Bucyrus pf	620	111½	109¾	109¾	111½
50	26½	2½	Bucy ex pf	1700	28⅜	27¼	28½	28¾
92⅞	9	..	Budd Mfg Co	6900	11½	9⅝	11⅜	10
83½	51¼	4	Budd Mfg pf	10	64	64	64	..
54¾	25	1.60	Bullard	1200	30	25	30	20
32⅝	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	1200	28½	23	28½	23
127	88	8	Burns Br A	100	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	89⅞
96⅞	39	3*	Burroughs	13600	42¼	38¼	40½	38⅛
89⅛	31¼	2*	Bush Term	2300	33	31¾	32	34
110⅛	91⅞	7	Bush T deb	70	94½	91⅜	91⅜	97
9½	2	..	Butte Cop	4200	4⅛	3½	4⅛	3½
12⅜	5	2	Butte & Sup	500	6	5½	6	5
192⅞	50	..	Byers	8200	64	56⅛	59¾	50⅝
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	100	109	109	109	109
47⅛	20	2	By-Prod C	6600	22½	20⅛	22	23

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	2200	67¾	66	66	65½
4	1	..	Callahan	2500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
136⅜	73½	11	Calu & Ariz	1600	83	73½	83	74
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Hecla	11800	28	26	27½	27½
49½	20	2	Campbell	500	20	20	20	20
98¾	45	4	Canada Dry	1000	57⅞	52⅛	57	50¾
265½	189⅜	10	Can Pac	8200	199	193⅛	199	190¼
48⅞	30	2.80	Cannon Mills	2700	30⅛	30	30	30
65½	17	..	Crystal A C	100	17	17	17	17
93⅜	35¼	4	Caro C&O	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
467	130	6	Case Thresh	3600	150	136½	150	130
81	21⅜	..	Case Th rts	7100	4⅜	3¼	4⅜	2¼
170⅜	32	3	Celotex	1600	35	32¼	35	34
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	200	25	25	25	24
59⅜	27½	2	Cen Alloy	9100	32	27½	32	28¼
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	108	108	108	..
360	240	8	*Cen of NJ	300	242	240	240	240
20½	3	..	Century Rib	200	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
88	57	..	Cent Rib pf	19000	58	58	58	..
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	11100	58¾	54½	57½	52½
32	11⅜	..	Crt-Teed	2500	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
81½	47½	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	60	60	60	..
80⅜	18	..	Checker Cab	3200	35⅜	30	35⅜	29⅝
92	42⅜	3	Ches Corp	6700	50⅜	47½	49¼	44⅛
279⅜	160	10	Shes & Ohio	10800	171⅜	161¼	170	160¼
19⅜	4	..	Chi & Alton	500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4
25¾	3⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	3600	5	4⅜	5	3½
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	4100	8⅝	7½	7⅝	7
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	6600	25¼	19⅛	25¼	19
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	31200	20⅜	19	20	18⅞
18⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	18800	35⅞	31	34	29½
105½	73	4	Chi & NW	9400	82½	77½	82	75
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	200	138	138	138	138
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	1700	24	22¼	22¾	22½
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	300	49	48	49	47
143½	101	7	Chi RI	3300	109	104	109	101
102⅞	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	200	95	94⅞	94⅞	..
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	200	101	100	100	102¾
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	100	24	24	24	25
50	27½	3	Chick Cot O	500	27½	27½	27½	27½
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	1800	50	47⅜	50	48
127½	55	3½	Chile Copper	300	53	53	53	63
135	28	3	Chrysler	46800	28¾	27⅛	29	27
62⅜	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	1600	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	40
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	50	98	98	98	98½
27	7¼	..	City Stores	2400	9¾	8¼	8⅝	8
52	38	3½	City Stor A	70	38	38	38	38
61⅞	22	..	Clark Equip	100	29⅞	30⅞	30⅞	25
72⅜	35⅛	5	Cluett Peody	900	36⅜	35⅛	36⅜	36
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	2800	116½	101⅝	115	101
50	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	1700	45¼	45	45¼	45¼
72½	10	..	Collins& A	3100	12	10	10	12
78½	28¾	..	Colo F&I	2600	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
50	50	..	Col G rcts f pd	100	50	50	50	..
140	52	2	Col Gas	37000	63	56½	62¾	53½
109	100	6	Col Gas pf A	600	101	100¼	100¼	101
130	42¼	..	Col G rcts ppd	500	55½	55½	55½	42¼
244	105	4†	Col Carbon	4400	131½	124½	125¼	109½
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	8200	2½	2	2	1½
88⅜	16⅛	1.14	Col Graph	47300	21½	19½	21½	17¾
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	13300	22	20	20	20
105⅜	70	6½	Com Cr 1 pf	40	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75½
28	20⅜	2	Com Cr pf B	80	22½	22½	22½	20⅜
79	28⅛	4†	Com Inv Tr	13200	32	30⅞	31	29
99	87	6½	Com I 6½%	200	88	88	88	87⅞
69½	10	..	Com Inv warr	200	10	10	10	10⅛
51⅝	28	..	Com Cr A	1400	29¾	28	28	..
63	20½	8	Com Sol	28600	38	30	28½	22

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	1700	27¼	25	26¼	25⅛
226	143½	9	Del & Hud	5100	160	150¼	157	150
169⅜	120¼	6†	Del Lac&W	1200	136	135⅜	136	134
77⅝	49	..	Denv RG pf	200	57	57	57	54⅝
385	151	8	Det Edison	1100	169	160	162	151
34	10½	..	Det ½ d rts	1100	14⅜	12⅛	14	11
64⅞	24	2†	Devoe & R A	2100	26	24	26	24
164	117	8	Diamond M	15000	118	117	118	118
11½	6½	1	Dome Mines	5700	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	6½
54¾	12	3	Dom Stores	100	20	18⅝	19½	17
47⅜	17⅜	..	Du So Shore	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	1..
231	86	4	Dupont	29500	100	92	96⅝	90
119⅝	108	6	Dupont deb	600	108	108	108	109
28	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜
100⅞	38	5	Duquesne pf	100	97½	97½	97½	98
48	36	..	Durham H pf	10	43	43	43	..

—E—

261⅜	150	5†	East Kodak	7400	165¾	158	164	153
128	117	6	East Kod pf	4900	121	121	121	..
29½	19	1½	Eastern RM	700	20¾	20	20	20½
76⅝	18	3	Eaton Axle	18600	25	18	25	20⅛
39⅜	11⅝	2½	Eitingon	1100	12	12⅜	12⅝	12½
112½	55¼	6½	Eitingon pf	200	55¼	55¼	55¼	59
174	50	4†	Elec Auto Lt	7300	70	65¼	69¾	65
188⅜	85¼	..	Elec Bd&Sh	2300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¼
86⅜	29⅜	1	Elec P&L	13700	36⅜	32	36⅜	32
109½	98	7	Elec P&L pf	200	98	98	98	101¼
149⅞	105	..	El P&L F pref	60	105½	105	105	105
101⅛	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	5100	70	64	69⅜	55
10½	2¼	..	Elk Horn	200	5	6	6	6
3	1¼	..	Elk Horn pf	100	12	12	12	..
22½	3½	..	Emer-Br A	600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
83⅜	49¼	5	End John	5900	51⅞	50⅛	51⅞	49¼
124⅛	108¾	7	End John pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
79⅝	31	1*	Eng PS	11500	33⅜	33¼

LONDON STOCK MARKET TONE IS UNSETTLED

Sentiment Slightly Better Due to New York Trend—Wide Fluctuations

By Special Cable

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LONDON—This was a tense day in London markets. The general feeling improved slightly after the opening, due to news of the course of prices in Wall Street today. But the stock exchange is still extremely unsettled, with prices fluctuating extensively.

The opening was flat, followed by a smart recovery, a fresh falling off, and then firmness again immediately after lunch. Dealings were large, with numerous wealthy interests concerned.

Money was easier to obtain on securities than it was yesterday, but the tone was anything but confident, with numerous rumors of financial difficulties.

Rhodesians were better, after weakness on spectacular movements. B'wanas, which closed last night at 17s. 6d., opened today at 15s., at which level 100,000 shares changed hands. Subsequently professional operations raised the price to 18s. 6d. H. M. V. opened at 4⅜, fell to 4⅛ and rose to 4⅞. The shares are obtainable today to give 18 per cent yield. Another center of weakness was Imperial Chemical.

Many good shares are reaching prices attractive from the income point of view, although there is no sign that prices are yet at their lowest. During the last hour Paris came in firm, giving support in several instances. Rubber was a shade harder at 8 3-32d., and tin was £177 13s. 9d. Markings on the official list yesterday were 7169, compared with 6170 on Oct. 6.

Continuance of stringency of credit in the money market was due partly to the unwillingness of the joint stock bank to relend freely the funds called early in the week, and partly to cash applications for the conversion loan. These conditions were reflected into today's Bank of England return. Public deposits were up £6,000,000; bankers' deposits off £7,000,000 to less than £55,000,000.

The bill rate was fractionally firmer on the next 250,000 of Bank of England gold engaged for Paris, but dealers were unable to buy much over 5⅝ per cent and the supply of good paper was scanty.

Although the stock market break is in no way affecting the absolute security of the London banking structure, it is known that one acceptance house is in difficulties through the impending failure of a foreign firm, but no important reactions are feared here.

STOCKS MAKE GOOD NET GAINS

NEW YORK—Substantial gains for the day were recorded by most stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange today. Net changes at the close for the most active issues are shown as follows:

Anaconda, 75¾ up 5¼.
Gen Motors, 38 up 1⅞.
Erie, 48⅜ up 5⅝.
Chrysler, 29 up 2.
Texas Corporation, 51½ up 1.
General Electric, 190 up 17.
Packard, 14⅝ up 1⅛.
U. S. Steel, 160 up 8½.
American Telephone, 217¼ up 10¼.
Cerre DePasco, 57½ up 5¼.
American Smelt, 70 up 7⅛.
Texas Gulf, 48¾ up 5½.
Kennecott, 59¾ up 9¼.
Johns Manv, 105 up 10.
Beth Steel, 84⅝ up 5⅝.
Nat Cash Reg, 68 up 5.
Radio, 33 up 4¼.
Woolworth, 60¾ up 8⅜.
Natl Dairy, 48 up 6.
Un Carb, 68½ up 8¼.
Mont Wd, 56⅜ up 7.
Can Pac, 199 up 8¾.
Gold Dust, 39½ up 5⅜.
Am-Fgn Pw, 62 up 11.
Col Gas, 62¾ up 9¼.
Allegh Corp, 23 up 5.
Pub Svc NJ, 66 up 11½.
U G Imp, 26 up 2½.
Stand Brands, 27 up 5⅞.
Am Radiator, 32 up 2½.
Radio-Keith, 17 up 2½.
Hudson, 41¼ up 3¼.
Stude, 40 up 1.
Pan Pet B, 60 up 3⅝.
Untd Aircrft, 38 up 6⅞.
Sinclair, 23½ up 1½.
Briggs, 11 up 2½.
Cons Gas, 90¾ up 10¼.
Barnsdall, 22⅞ up 7⅛.
Andes Cop, 34 up 3⅞.
Am Can, 102½ up 16½.
B O, 113¾ up 8½.
Stand Oil New Jersey 58½, up 7¾.
Sears Roebuck 86⅝, up 5¼.
Warner Bros. 34⅞, up 4¼.
General Foods 44⅝, up 4⅝.
Para Fam Lasky 47, up 5½.
Col Graph 21½, up 5⅞.
United Corporation 25, up 5⅞.
New York Central 169, up 9.
Westinghouse 119½, up 14½.
Vanadium 50, up 10.
M K & T 31, off 2⅛.
Atlantic Refg 39, up 3.
Coml Solv 28½, up 6½.
Electric Power and Light 36¾, up 4¾.
Commonwealth & Southern 12⅛, up 1⅝.
Union Pacific 213⅞, up 13⅞.

FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN

Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Ltd., reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1929, net income of $2,044,224 after interest, depreciation, proportion of movietone write-off, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $6.24 a share on 327,540 no-par shares of common stock. In the year ended Aug. 31, 1928, the company reported net profit of $794,125 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after preferred dividends paid to $1.44 a share on 320,000 common shares then outstanding. Profit and loss surplus on Aug. 31, 1929, amounted to $3,071,433, compared with $986,151 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

SOLVAY-AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Solvay-American Investment Corporation reports for five months ended Aug. 31 net profit of $2,198,470 after interest, expenses, taxes, etc. Stock consists of 250,000 shares of 5½ per cent preferred and 300,000 shares of no-par common. On Aug. 31 market value of securities held exceeded book values by $85,185,309, exclusive of $127,177 securities not quoted which are valued at cost.

REDISCOUNT RATE CUT

NEW YORK—The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced the rediscount rate to 4½ per cent from 5 per cent.

WARNER-QUINLAN COMPANY

Warner-Quinlan Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,822,558 after depreciation, depletion, interest, taxes, etc., equal to $3.23 a share on 564,936 average shares outstanding during the period. No comparison is available with last year, owing to the fact that the company includes in this year's earnings those of its subsidiary, Municipal Service Corporation, which was acquired in April, 1929.

COLORADO FUEL EXPANSION

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has appropriated more than $1,000,000 for construction of 42 additional by-products coke ovens and auxiliary equipment.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK—Toward the close of the market, Wednesday, a bid was placed for 1,000,000 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey stock at $50 a share.

SPERRY FLOUR REDUCES PRICES

SAN FRANCISCO—Sperry Flour Company reduced Drifted Snow flour 20 cents a barrel to $7.40, effective today.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Quotations to 1 p. m. (Not Closing)

	High	Low
Ab & Straus 5½s	95	93⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98⅛	97½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chem 5½s	97½	97½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '25	80	80
Am Chain deb 6s '33	95¼	95¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	98½	98½
Am Inter 5½s	93½	89
Am Ice 5s	90	90
Am Smelting 5s '47	99⅛	99⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Am T & T col 5s '46	100½	100½
Am T & T cv 4½s	136½	130
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101⅝	101¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104⅜	104½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102	102
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	79	79
Armour & Co 4½s '39	85⅜	85
Armour & Co 5½s '43	80	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	91½	91½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	90½	90½
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	99½	99½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	102
B&O 5s series D	99½	99½
B&O 6s '29	107¼	107¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅞	104⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104⅝
Boston & M R R 5s	95½	95½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	86
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103¼	103
By Products 6½s '45	99	99
Cal-Pet 5½s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96⅜	96⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¾	91¾
Can Nat Ry 4 '68	90⅜	90⅜
Can North 4½s	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	81	80⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97½	97½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	93½	93¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	121¼	121¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	66	66
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	96⅞	95
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99½
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	59	58⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	90⅜	90⅜
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74½
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	67¼	67¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	65¼	64
Chi & Nw 5s '30	86½	86½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s	95	95
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	91¼	89½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100¼	100¼
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	96	96
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107	107
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	102	102
Colonial Oil 6s ct	59⅞	59⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr.	98⅜	98⅜
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98¼	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s	80	80
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104½	104
Com Inv Trust 6s	90	90
Con Gas 5½s '45	103¾	103½
Corn Prod 5s '34	100½	100½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96	96
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99¾	99¾
Cuba Cane Sugar deb 7s '30	40	40
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	42	42
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99	99
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99½	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	92
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91	91
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91⅞	91⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	83½	83½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	101	101
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	102	102
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95½	95½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	102
Erie 1st con 4s '96	97⅜	97¼
Erie gen 4s '96	100¾	100¾
Erie 5s '67	81½	80
Erie gen lien	92½	92
Erie Gen Riv 6s	75	74½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	108	108
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fla East Coast 5s '74	62	62
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28	28
Gannett 6s	88	88
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Steel 5½s	100¾	100¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	100	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105	104½
Goodyear 5s '57	89¾	88¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Great Northern 5s '73	101⅜	101
Great Northern 5½s '52	106	106
Great Northern 7s '36	107½	107
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60½	60
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72	71⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	77	78½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Cen 4s '52	88	88
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95¾	95¾
Ind Nat Gas 5s	93¾	93¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90¾	90¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94⅛	94⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	91	90¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	78	78
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	72¼	72¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	90	89
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	78½	78
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94⅛	94
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	90¼	90¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87	87
Inter Ray Tran rfg 5s '66	54	54
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94½	94½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	98¼	98¼
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	115	114
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	35¼	35½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	74¼	74¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102	102
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	87	87
Kendall 5½s	89	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101	101
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98½	98¼
L'Antaro 6s rct	83	82
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97½	97½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	83½	83
Lehigh Val Con 4½s 2003	92½	92
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102½	102½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	97	97
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	89¾	89
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86	86
Long Island N S 5s	90	90
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
L&N 4s '40	93¼	93¼
L&N 5s '37	100½	100½
L&N rfg 5s 2003	102	103
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	98	98
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84⅜	84⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	95	94½
Mo Pac 5s G	96⅛	96⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71	71
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96	96
Mo Pac 5½s	99¼	99¼
Mobile & Mont	100	100
Montana Power 5s A '43	100	100
Montana Pow 5s D	97	96¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	92½	92½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	77½	77½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94	94
N E T & T 5s '52	102	102
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78¼	78¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102	102
NYC&HR 6s '35	100¼	100¼
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97¼	97¼
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	94½	94½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104¼	104¼
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105	105
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	100¾	100¾
NY Edison 5s '44	101¼	101¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111	111
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '49	92¼	92¼
NY NH&H 4½s	73	73
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	89	88¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105	105
NY Ry inc 6s '65	122	120
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53¾	53
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	16½	16½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	106⅛	106⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	70	70
NY Tel deb 6s '49	97½	97½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109¾	109¾
NY W'chester & L 4½s '46	83½	82
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102½	102½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¼	89
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¼	91¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	97	97
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	100½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	65
Nor Pac pr ln 4s 97	86¾	86¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110	110
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110	110
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109½	109½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103¾	103¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¾	99¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s' 46	104⅞	103½
Ofs Steel 6s' 41	99⅜	99⅜
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¼	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 8s '40	95¼	95¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	101½	101½
Pathe Exx inc 7s '37	47	47
Penn R R 3½s D	81⅜	81⅜
Penn R R con 4s '48	92½	92
Penn R R 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101¼	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97¼	96½
Penn R R 5s '64	101⅜	100½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104½	104½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	105½	105¾
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R 4s '43	92	92
Penn R R 6s '70	96½	96½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	101¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	86	85
Phil Elec Cs 5½s '67	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	96¼	95½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	28	28
Phil & Read 6s	84	82
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103	102¾
Port Elec Pw M 5s '47	95½	95½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	97½	97
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	93½	91
Port Ry 5s '55	97¼	97¼
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	142	135
Purity Baking 5s '48	90	90
Read rfg 4½s '97	95¾	95¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	86	86
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Rio G & WW 1st 4s '39	90¾	90¾
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97	97
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106¼	106¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94⅛	94½
St Lt Pw & L 5s '35	99¼	99¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '34	93⅝	93⅜
St L I M & S 4s I&G dv '33	93½	93⅜
St. Law & Adirn 5s	96⅞	96¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	95½	94¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	85½
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99¼	99½
St L & S F 5s B '50	99½	99½
St L S W con 4s '32	96⅝	95⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '89	95⅞	95⅞
St P & KK C S L 4½s '41	91½	91½
St P M & M con 6s '33	9	9
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	103	103
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102½	102½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90	90
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	55
Seabd A L adj 5s '49 ct	40	39
Seabd A L con 4s '45	66	65
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	57⅜	57⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	92
Shell Union 5s '47	91¾	91½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89⅝	89⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅞	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	96¼	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Pope L s f 5s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	87⅞	87⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
So Bell T&T 5s '56	100½	100⅝
So Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100	100
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89½	88
So Pacific 4½s '68	94	93
So Pacific 4½s ww	94½	93¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86⅞	86¾
So Ry con 5s '94	104⅜	104⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	113½	113½
So Ry gen 6s '56	118½	118½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93	92¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25	90	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103	103
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	86½	86¼
Texas Co 5s rct	98⅞	98⅞
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	102
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104⅝	104
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98½	98¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99¾	99¼
Tex & Pac Mo 5s C	99	97¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	22
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	92	92
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	97	97
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	82
U S Rubber 7½s '30	97⅞	97⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89⅝	89⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅝	97⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	70	70
Va Ry 5s '62	103	103
Va & S'west con 5s '58	83½	83½
Wab Det C&N 5s	98	98
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88¼
Wabash 5s '39	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	99½	99½
Wabash 6½s xw	101	101
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	85	85
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	87	85½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	58½	58½
Warner Quin 6s	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	85	85
West Pa Pow 5s F '63	100¼	100
West Pa Pow 5s G '53	100⅞	100⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	100⅜	100⅜
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	102	102
Western Electric 5s '44	82K	82¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	100⅝	100⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	77	76½
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	93	93
Western Pac 5s A '46	85½	85½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96	96
Western Un col 5s '38	96½	96½
Wheeling Steel 7s '48	100¼	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	100¼	100¼
White Sew Mach 6s reg	95	95
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35 ct	80	80
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	57⅞	57⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	98¼	98
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	10	10
	106	106

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Nov14	Nov13
3½s '47....	97.16	97.20	97.14	97.20
3½s '47-'52....	97.14	99.15	99.14	99.15
4th 4¼s '38	99.31			99.31
US 4¼s '47	99.18	99.17	99.18	99.19
US 3½s '56	104.23			104.23
US 4s '54..	107.24			107.20
US 4¼s '52	111.24			111.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi 5s	81⅝	81
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	90	90
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90	90
Argentine 5½s '62	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '50	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95⅜	95⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	95
Australia 4½s '57	82	82
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102	101
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90	90
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103¾	103½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅞	107
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅜	107⅜
Berlin 6s '58	90	90
Berlin 6½s '50	80½	80½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin El Eis 6½s '59	73¾	73¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	87	87
Bordeaux (City) 6½s '34	64¾	64¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	99	98¾
Brazil 6½s '26	75	75
Brazil 6½s '27	72⅞	72⅞
Bremen 7s '35	72¼	70⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	9	9
Budapest (City) 6s '62	85	85
Buenos Aires 6s '61	71	70¾
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	71	95½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	82¼	82¼
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	73¾	73¾
Bulgaria 7½s	73¾	73¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	75	75
Can (Dom) 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	100¼	100¼
Chile (Rep) ct 6s '61	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) ct 6¼s '57	86½	86½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94	92¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	87½	87½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	97½	97½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	96¾	96¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan '61	98¾	97¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	87	68¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	87	87
Coph'n Tel 5s '52	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) '57 ct	92	92
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	96¾
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	100½	100½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	70	70
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108¾	108¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108	108
Denmark 4½s '62	107½	107½
Denmark 5½s '55	87½	87
Denmark (King) 6s '42	99¾	99⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	102½	101⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96½	96½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93⅛	93⅛
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	101¼	101¼
Dutch E I 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Est R R Co 7s '64	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	102½	102¼
Finland 5½s '58	89¾	89¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92	84½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94	92
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¼	94
French Nat 8s '58 '49	100¾	99¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¾	100¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112¼	108
Germ 7s '49	102¾	112¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73⅞	102¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s rct	75	73⅝
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	90¼	75
Germ G E 6s '45	89	90½
Germ G E 7s '45	99¼	89
Graz 8s '54	94	99
Greek 7s '64	93½	94
Greek 6s '68	77	92½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98	77
Hamburg 6s '46	95	98
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	96¾	95
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	95¾	96½
Irish Free State 5s '60	85¾	85
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92¾	95¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '51	92¼	92
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	102⅜	92¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Jap (Tok Elec Pr) 6s '61	88	88
Jap (Tok Elec Pr) 6s '53	77	77
Jap (Tok Elec Pr) 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	80½	80½
Jap (Con Uwr) 7s '44	92	92
Jap (Imp Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	93¼	93¼
Krenger & Toll 5s ww	102¾	101⅝
Lombard El 7s sw	88	88
Lyons (City) 6s '34	96	92
Lombard El 7s ww	88¾	98¾
Lombard El 7½s ww	95¾	95¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99	95¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	99	98½
Minas 6½s ct	97½	97½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80¼	80¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	83¾	82½
Montevid (City) 6s	101	101
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103½	103½
New So Wales 5s '57	88⅞	88⅝
New So Wales 5s '58	88½	88½
Nor Hyd 5½s ct	88½	88½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	94½	94½
Norway 5½s '65	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	101½	101½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	99¾
Norway Bk 5s	92¾	92¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93¼	93
Oslo (Cityy) 5½s '46	98¾	98¾

BABSON'S AIDE SAYS UTILITIES OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Hill Reaffirms Confidence in Value of Customer Ownership

Asserting that customer ownership of public utilities will not be strongly affected by the recent stock market conditions provided the campaign of education already inaugurated in behalf of customer ownership is forcibly continued, Creighton J. Hill of the Babson Statistical Institute sounded a keynote of progress in business at the meeting of the New England division of the National Electric Light Association. He saw no reason why the extremely low market of the last few weeks should retard customer ownership in public utilities and reaffirmed the confidence of the Babson organization in the essential value of that ownership.

Mr. Hill said a reliable resale market must be maintained in some manner so that shareholders who wish to dispose of their holdings can do so promptly at nominal expense. He also advocated a minimum rate of dividend so far as honest judgment based on experience can foresee, and a partial payment purchase plan in order to give every customer who can save a small amount monthly full opportunity to become a shareholder in public utilities and thus encourage thrift.

Events, he said, have turned attention to the different phases of the customer ownership of public utilities problem. Nothing has happened, he added, to affect the confidence of the Babson organization in this ownership. In fact, Mr. Hill asserted, the outlook is brighter today than it ever was in the history of industry.

"Earnings and yieldings will be the predominant points in future investment considerations," Mr. Hill said. "Had the investors given more thought to them previously, the market crash would never have taken place."

Another point that Mr. Hill laid particular emphasis on was that the success of any business has become chiefly dependent on the amount of confidence and good will it has built up among its customers through service and practical business methods. He pointed out that no public utility can long survive if it overlooks this essential requirement and he called attention to the fact that the standards of living have so changed that the value of service is inestimable in business.

"We are living in a new era of relationship between public utilities and the customer," the statistician went on. "This means that emphasis must be placed on the responsibility of the shareholders in the interests of their companies. However, the companies have their responsibilities also and how they carry them is a basis upon which the investor should figure before purchasing his stock."

With human labor being replaced by machinery, a readjustment to conditions must take place, Mr. Hill concluded, and it is this readjustment that must be watched if harmony is to be maintained in labor circles.

The number of stockholders in public utilities, according to figures given out at the meeting, has increased from 2,000,000 in 1914 to 14,000,000.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Fit Companions for Fine Receivers

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Luncheon—Dinner
Dinner Sundays 12:15 to 8:15
67 West 44th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

JANE DAVIES RESTAURANT
Luncheon 75c Dinner $1.50
11:30 to 2:00 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
145 West 55th Street Bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815

Susan Prince Tea Room
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175 West 4th St.
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Luncheon 12 to 2.....60c.
Dinner 5:30 to 8.....85c
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The REFECTORY
Incorporated
LUNCHEON CALVERT BLDG.
11.30 to 2.30 101 E. Fayette St.
DINNER 5 to 7.30 Baltimore
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PORTLAND, ORE.

"As You Like It"
Food for the particular appetite
106 Fifth St. at Washington

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

POPULAR PRICES
Knickerbocker
BROADWAY AND STARK

V&V Cafeteria
CARLTON HOTEL BUILDING
14TH AND WASHINGTON

The SIGN of the ROSE
TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 5:00 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

The Listener Speaks

THE Spray, flagship of the "Forty Fathom Fleet," set sail on new waves at 8:30 on Wednesday, when the songs of its crew and the stories of its captain, "Old Forty Fathom" himself, were heard for the first time through the Columbia System stations. "Ted" Husing, after the excitement of the World Series games, is now breathing the cold, salt air of its decks and listening to the chugging of the winch and the distant whistles of passing ships. He has taken the place of Norman Brokenshire.

This change in the announcer—who takes part in these sketches as a regular visitor aboard the trawler—is the only noticeable difference in the presentation, now that it has been transferred from NBC to Columbia. Mr. Husing was not conspicuous except in his requests for further rousing sea songs from the crew. The strong male voices which joined in these numbers were very effective. Their tones as well the nature of the songs gave a good impression of the sturdy good cheer aboard the vessel. These same voices were combined in a confused murmur of approbation at the various high points of the skipper's customary yarn.

His story as usual began 10 minutes before the end of the period, and was the real feature of it. This time it had to do with the days of the Californian gold rush, and with a ship that was really loaded with wool, but was erroneously rumored to be carrying vast quantities of the yellow metal. In order to get this supposed treasure the crew mutinied—at which point the same group of salty voices was heard in an appropriately ominous uproar.

With an excellent Radio Guild production under the direction of Vernon Radcliffe at 4 in the afternoon through WJZ, this "Forty Fathom" dramatized sea tale at 8:30 and another sketch immediately following it through Columbia—and finally with the old favorite "Hank Simmon's Show Boat" at 11 o'clock. Wednesday, seems to become much a season for radio drama as Sunday afternoon is for symphony music.

D. M.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wd., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBES

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Evs. 8:50. Dir. A. L. Erlanger Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

Noel Coward's Operette
BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
Ziegfeld Theatre
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thur. & Sat.
Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax
Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

MAJESTIC EVENINGS AT 8:20 Pop. $2 Mat. Sat.
GILBERT MILLER Presents
Otis Skinner AS "PAPA JUAN" in
"A HUNDRED YEARS OLD"

PLYMOUTH LAST 5 DAYS. Pop. $1.50 Mat. Sat.
CHARLES HOPKINS Presents
THE PERFECT ALIBI
A. A. Milne's "Detective" Comedy
with New York Cast including
VIVIAN TOBIN RICHIE LING
HARRY BERESFORD

WILBUR EVES. AT 8:20 POP. $2 MAT. SAT.
The Play that is Sweeping the World
JOURNEY'S END
By R. C. SHERRIFF

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 19

Vocal and Instrumental

Della Baker, soprano; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Dedicated to Manhattan—its days and nights, its sky line and its composers, both classical and Tin Pan Alley ones, with charming bits by Deems Taylor, MacDowell, Emerson Whithorne and Louis Alter.

Inga Hill (Eveready — WEAF Chain transcontinental). In offering this unusual Minnesotan singer the sponsors of the Eveready Hour continue their policy of encouraging the development of unusual talent. Nathaniel Shilkret conducts the orchestra. 9 p. m.

Victor Hall, tenor; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Two selected solos by Mr. Hall, an old timer in radio. 10 p. m.

Mrs. S. K. Hall, Icelandic Folk Songs (CNR Chain). Beginning a series of Tuesday and Thursday evening concerts over the Canadian National Railways network in addition to the Sunday afternoon concerts. 10 p. m.

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith-Orpheum —WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Spotlight Revlew (KGO, KHQ, KFI). Presenting west coast NBC vocalists, instrumentalist and players in the type of thing they do best. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Descriptive masterworks of Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Massenet and Debussy. 4 p. m.

Strauss Program (WEAF Chain). Entire program of works of the Strauss family, consisting of Johann Strauss Sr., the father; Johann Jr., the "Waltz King," and Josef and Edward, the youngest children, by Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra. 6 p. m.

Savannah Liners (Ocean Steamship—WJZ, WBZ, WHAM). Excerpts from Victor Herbert and Franz Lehar, besides several popular selections. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Request program by Ludwig Laurier's evening group. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"Songs of the Season" (WEAF Chain). Robert Simmons, featured tenor soloist, with women's octet. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Highlanders (Jeddo—WJZ Chain). Two ballads by Mr. Cross, tenor-announcer. Featured "New Moon" medley and one from Mr. Kern's "Sweet Adeline." 7 p. m.

Trumpeteers; male trio; Victor Arden, director (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). The Trumpeteers, three trumpets and a trombone, will not play the "Lost Chord." Instead they offer a fantasy on popular songs and a potpourri of songs from the shows. Mr. Rettenberg will also cut loose on the piano. 8:30 p. m.

"Eskimos" (Clicquot — WEAF Chain transcontinental). A sly dig in "Send for Our Little Booklet." Piano solo, "Carlson Capers," besides Reser banjo solo, scheduled. 10 p. m.

"Ollomaties" (Williams — WJZ Chain). Fred Waldner, tenor, and Josef Koestner and his orchestra, from Chicago. 10 p. m.

Ruth Etting; Phil Spitalny, director; Eddie Gale; Paul Sisters (Earl—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Miss Etting is undoubtedly familiar through show work and recordings. 10:30 p. m.

Duofold Family (Parker—NBC Pacific). Gone collegiate. Soloists, male trio and dance band. 9 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Characteristic

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). The grief of Siberia under the old régime compared with those fortunate ones still at home. Soprano, baritone, violin soloist and balalika orchestra. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Edwin Franko Goldman's Band (Pure Oil —WJZ Chain). Light classics. 8 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). Familiar classics. 7:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Show Folks" (CBS). The "open sesame" of the Chautauqua shows. 6 p. m.

Indian Legends; Carborundum Band (Carborundum—CBS). The legend of the tipping of arrows with feathers. Band program ranges from marches and overtures to selections from "The Girl Friend" and the descriptive "Hunt in the Black Forest." 7 p. m.

Aviation Talk

"America's Place in the Air" (WEAF Chain). Explained by Maj. Clarence M. Young, the new Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. 7 p. m.

COLUMBIA GAS STOCK PAYMENT

NEW YORK—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation will not require payment of the second installment when due, Nov. 15, on subscriptions for additional shares of common. Holders of outstanding subscription receipts will be given the option of paying second installment when due or deferring it in their discretion not later than Feb. 15, and including with such second installment payment when made 6 per cent interest thereon from Nov. 15 to date of payment.

UNITED-CARR FASTENER

Consolidated operating account of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation for the first nine months of 1929 shows net profit after depreciation, interest and taxes of $576,005, equal to $2.30 a share on 250,000 shares outstanding of common stock, or 1.9 times the annual dividend requirement of $1.20 per share. These figures compare with consolidated earnings of $614,148 or $2.45 per share for the component companies for the entire year 1928.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $7,316,639 after charges, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., compared with $5,571,032 in the like period of the previous year. This is equal to $3.70 a share on the 1,654,978 common shares, compared with $3.05 a share on 1,432,163 shares in the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 13)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
INDUSTRIALS			
†550 Insull Util 2nd pf	70	70	70
3 Ins Co Nor Am	56	56	56
13 Insurance Sec	17½	17	17½
10 Insuranceshares A	12	12	12
1 Intercoast Trade	20½	20½	20½
14 Intercon Petrol	¾	¾	¾
1 Inter Perfume	9	9	9
107 Internat Pet	20	19	19⅞
3 Inter Prod	5	5	5
5 Intl Holding & Inv	4	4	4
3 Inter Superpow	37⅞	32¼	37⅞
2 Inter Util A	29	29	29
20 Inter Util B	6¼	5¾	6
12 Interstate Equities	127⅛	125⅜	127⅛
2 Inters Eq cvt pf	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
3 Iron Cap Copper	2½	2½	2½
2 Irving Air Chute	14⅝	14¼	14⅜
2 Osotta Fras Co	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
22 Ital Superpow A	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞
1 Ital Superp deb rts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
K			
3 Kermath Mfg	11½	11½	11½
3 Kkirby Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Knott Corp	26	26	26
4 KoKister Brandes	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
L			
4 Lackawanne Sec	36	36	36
12 Lakey F & Mach	10	8¼	10
3 Lazarus Co	19	19	19
1 Lehigh Coal & N	90	90	90
13 Lehman Corp	72¼	66⅝	70½
60 Leonard Oil	2⅛	2	2
9 Lily Tulip Cup	14⅛	13¼	13⅞
1 Loew's war	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Lone Star Gas n	31	28¾	29⅜
1 Long Is Light	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
18 Louisiana L&E	3⅞	3¼	3¼
1 MacMarr Stores	23	23	23
10 Magdalena Syndic	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Mangel Stores	22	20¼	22
3 Marconi Int Mar	9¼	9⅛	9¼
2 Marc Wireless L B	11	11	11
58 Marine Midland	30⅞	29¼	29⅞
28 Mavis Bott Co	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5 May Flower Assoc	48	47	47
2 Memphis Nat Gas	10	9½	10
4 Merch & Mfg Sec A	20	18	20
1 Merritt Ch & Scott	18	18	18
6 Met&Min	8¼	8	8
1 Metro Ch Stores	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3 Mid West Util	219⅝	215½	215½
10 Midcont Roy cv pf	16	16	16
284 Mid West Util n	22	20½	20½
6 Mid W Ut pf n	100½	100¼	100½
4 Midland Steel	50	46	46
2 Midvale Co	40¼	40	40¼
2 Mining Co	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
4 Mo Kansas Pipe L	14	14	14
4 Montecatini db rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Moody's Invest ppf	38	38	38
8 Mountain Prod	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
3 Municipal Service	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
N			
2 Nachman Spring	29½	29	29
7 National Amer Co	10	9¼	9¼
8 Nat Aviation	13½	9	13½
3 Nat Family St	15⅞	15	15⅞
2 Nat Fam St pf	18	17½	17⅝
4 Nat Fd Pr B 4½ F	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
15 Fuel&G (1)	25¼	24	24
17 Nat Investors	14⅝	10⅝	11⅜
2 Nat Pub S A (1.60)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6 Nat Rub Mch (2)	17¾	16⅜	17½
10 Nat Screen (1.60)	10	9⅞	10
2 Nat Sug RefNJ (2)	31	30⅛	31
1 Nat Toll Br A	10	10	10
12 Nat Trans (1.60)	16	15⅞	16
3 Nat Union Radio	9	8¼	9
6 Nehi Corp (1)	17⅞	15	17⅞
2 Nelson Corp H (2)	23	23	23
2 Neptune M A (2)	19	19	19
1 Nevada Cal Elec	50	50	50
2 New Eng Fuel O	3	3	3
†10 N E Power pf (6)	90	90	90
1 New Haven C (1½)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 N J Zinc n (3G)	64	62	64
15 New Mex & Ar Ld	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40 Newmont M (4A)	105⅞	100⅛	100¼
3 NY Auction (1½)	9	8½	8⅝
80 NY Centrts	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9 NY Invest (1.20)	23½	23	23½
5 NY Invest warr	4	3¾	4
1 NY Pet Roy	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
1 NY Rio&BuenosA	5	5	5
‡2000 NY Tel 6½% pf	113	113	113
349 Niagara Hud Pw	12⅞	12¼	12⅜
75 Niagara H P A w	3⅞	2¾	3½
53 Niagara HPB w	9	6	6⅝
3 Niagara Shares	18	13⅝	17
4 Niles Bem Pond	25	23⅛	25
3 Nipissing Mines	2	2	2
9 Noma Elec	12	10⅝	10⅝
24 Noranda Mines	33⅞	30⅛	33⅞
1 Northam War pf	29½	29¼	29¼
86 No Am Aviation	6⅜	5⅝	6
2 North Am Util Sec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Nor States Pw A	125½	121⅞	122
4 Northwest Eng	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
2 Novadel Agne	30¼	30	30
2 Novadel pf	95	95	95
O			
176 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	⅞
42 Ohio Oil	69	66⅛	67⅛
1 Oil Stocks A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7 Outboard Mo A	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
6 Outboard Mot B	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Pac G&E 1st pf	25	25	25
P			
7 Pacific West Oil	15	15	15
3 Pandem Oil	½	½	½
8 Pantepec Oil V	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13 Paramount Cab	9¾	8⅞	9¼
1 Pender Groc B	20	20	20
5 Penn Mex Fuel	20¼	20	20
1 Penn P&L 7% pf	107	107	107
208 Pennroad Corp	16¾	16½	16⅝
270 Pennroad rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Peoples L P A	33	29½	29½
†10 Pepperell Mfg	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Perryman El	7	4	5
103 Petroleum Corp	18	17	18
2 Pick Bar Co pf	10	10	10
1 Pie Bak Am A	22	22	22
2 Pierce Gov	14	14	14
31 Pitney Bowes new	97	85	91½
†150 Pitts L E Ry	105⅛	105⅛	105
6 Plymouth Oil	25	24⅝	25
4 Polymet Mfg	14¾	13⅝	13⅝
2 Potrero Sugar	8½	8	8½
9 Premier Gold	1½	1⅛	1½
31 Prince Whitely	7¼	6⅜	7
16 Prince Wh pf	30	29⅜	30
2 Propper Silk Hos	11	11	11
44 Prud Invest	13¼	11¼	13
1 Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½
12 Pyrene	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
R			
1 Ry & L Sec	55	55	55
7 Rainbow L Prd A	10	7⅜	10
17 Rainbow L Pr B	5½	4¾	4⅞
13 Reiter Foster	23⅝	21⅜	21⅜
2 Reliable Stores	16¾	16	16
5 Reliance Manage	17	16⅝	17
5 Reppetti Canday	1	1	1
11 Reyn Met new	20¼	18¼	20¼
2 Roan Ant Cop	25½	25⅜	25½
1 Rockld L&P tr ctf	20	18⅞	20
3 Rolls Royce Ltd	10	10	10
11 Roosevelt Field	5¼	5	5⅛
1 Root Ref cv pr pf	17	17	17
2 Ross Stores	21½	23¾	23⅝
1 Ruberoid Co	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Rudolf Guenther	24⅞	24¼	24¼
1 Russek's Fifth Av	17	17	17
S			
61 St Regis Paper	17¼	15¼	16
†50 St Regis Pa pf	97	97	97
9 Salt-Creek Prod	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
1 Seeman Bros	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
17 Selected Indust	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
4 Selectd Ind 2nd pd	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Sentry Saf Control	4	3⅝	4
20 Shattuck Denn	7⅞	7½	7½
31 Shenandoah	8	6⅞	8
28 Shenandoah pf	19	17⅛	19
1 Sikorsky Aviation	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Silica Gel Cp ctfs	17	16⅛	17
†30 Singer Mfg	460½	460½	460½
14 Sonora Products	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8 So Am Gold & Pl	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 So Cal Ed B pf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 So Cal Ed C pf	22¼	22	22¼
4 So Colo Pow A	20	18⅝	20
10 Southern Corp	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3 So Penn Oil	38⅜	33⅜	38⅝
3 Sothn Pipe Line	20½	20½	20½
1 Southland Royalty	11¾	11¼	11¼
1 Sowest Beh Tel pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
7 Southwest Dairy	14	9½	10
2 Sowest Gas Util	6	5⅝	6
†30 Sowest P&L pf	108½	108⅛	108½
8 Span & Gen rcts	1¼	1	1¼
1 Std G&El pf	100	100	100
4 Standard Motors	1½	1½	1½
*226 Std Oil Ind	49⅞	48⅝	49½
25 Std Oil Kan	20¼	19½	19½
26 Std Oil Ken	33¼	32⅛	32⅛
†50 Std Oil Ohio	84½	80½	84½
1 Std Pow & Lt	60	60	60
5 Std Silver Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
†25 Std Screw	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
6 Starrett Corp	20	18⅛	20
4 Starrett Corp pf	32	31⅜	32
2 Stein & Co	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Sterchi Bros	24	24	24
†50 Stern Bros A	45	45	45
12 Stinnes Hugo	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
2 Strauss (Nathan)	11½	11	11
19 Stutz Mot Car Am	4⅝	3	3⅝
*1 Superheater	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Swift & Co	124	123¾	124
4 Swift Int	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
4 Syracuse W M P	11⅞	11	11
T			
4 Taggar tCorp	21¼	21	21
3 Tampa El	44	40⅜	44
10 Teck Hugh Gold	4	¾	4⅜
5 Tennessee Prod	10	10	10
31 Texon Oil & Land	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Thermold Co	19	19	19
1 Thermoid Co pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Third Nat Invest	27	27	27
1 Thompson Prd A	18	18	18
1 Thompson Strt pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 Todd Shipyards	44⅜	41	41⅜
171 Transamer Corp	42⅞	39⅝	40¼
19 Transcont Air Tr	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛
4 Transcont AT ctfs	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
5 Trans Lux D P A	5	4⅝	5
10 Tri Cont Allied	55	50	50
65 Tri Cont Corp	12⅜	10	10
3 Tri Cont Corp pf	75	75	75
†180 Tub Art Silk B	140	132½	140
4 Tung-Sol Lamp	18½	18⅛	18½
4 Tung Sol Lamp pf	25½	25½	25½
U			
2 Union Am Invest	24	24	24
2 Un Nat G C	26	25⅛	26
29 United Corp war	12	10⅞	12
6 Un Dry Dock	6	7	7
2 Un Steam Mln	¼	¼	¼
5 Un Elec Serv	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Un Elec Serv rts	¾	¾	¾
28 United Gas	19	17	17½
95 Un Lt & P A	22¾	21½	22
8 Un L & P conv pf	90	88⅝	90
†175 Un Milk Pr pf	65	65	65
2 Un Reprod B	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 US&IS 2 pf	59¾	59	59
1 US Dairy Prod A	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 U S Finish	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
6 US Foil B	18¾	17½	17½
23 U S Gypsum	41⅞	40¾	41⅞
1 U S Lines pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1 US Rubber reclaim	6	6	6
2 US Shares Fin	9	9	9
2 United Stores	7	7	7
11 United Verde Ext	12	11½	11½
†50 Universal Insur	64	60	64
2 Utah Apex Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
18 Utility Equities	121⅜	117¾	117¾
32 Util Pow & Lt	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
10 Util P&Lt B ctf	42¾	40⅞	40⅞
27 Utility & Industrs	14	13	14
9 Util & Indus pf	22½	20⅝	22
V			
9 Vacuum Oil	90¼	88	89
2 Van Camp Packng	10½	10½	10½
2 Van Camp Pkg pf	12	11	11
21 Venezuelan Pet	2	2	2
15 Vick Finance	8	7½	7½
4 Vogt Mfg Co	18	18	18
W			
11 Walker Mines	4	3⅞	4
4 Watson (JW) Co	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 West Pw pf	100	98	98
†25 W Maryland 1pf	85	85	85
4 Wh Sew M deb rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Wil-Low Cafeteria	7	7	7
10 Winter Benjamin	5⅞	4	5⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

59 Alum Co 5s '52	...100	99⅞	100
6 Am CnwithP6s'49	94	94	94
90 Am G&E 5s '28	...	92½	94½	92½
66 Am P&L 6s 2016	...	101⅜	101	101
42 Am Roll M 5s '48	..	96⅜	95½	96
12 Appalach Po 5s'56	94	93½	93½
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	96	96	96
10 Asso Sim 11 6½s'33	96½	96½	96½
25 Asso T U t 5½s '44	100	99	99
47 Un Lt & Pr 5½ '52	88	88	88
2 US Rub 6½ '36	...	98¾	98¾
23 Util P&Lt 5 '59	ww	77	75½	77
4 Virg El P 5A '55	97	97	97
17 Waldorf Ast 7 '54	103	103	103
12 Wiscon Cent 5 '30	99⅝	99¼	99¼
FOREIGN BONDS			
48 Buen A Pr 7½ '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Burmeis&W 6 '40	100	99	99
4 Cub T 7½s A '41	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 ErcME6½ A53ww	69	68	69
4 Europ Mg 7s A'50	94¼	82	94¼
7 Europ 7s C '65	82½	82	82½
18 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7 Finld RMBk 6s'61	77½	77	77
7 Gelsenk 6s '34	88	88	88
12 Ger C Mun 7s '47	91½	90¼	90¼
6 Ger Cons M 6s '47	77	77	77
1 Hambg E 5½s '38	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Hanov C 7s '39	98½	98½	98½
13 Isarco Hy E 7s '52	80¼	80	80
1 Isotta F 7s'42ww	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
3 Nip E Pw 6½s '53	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
7 Potrero S 7s'47ww	68	68	68
20 Prussia PS 6s'52	78½	78½	78½
5 Rubr Ltg 6½s'53	73¾	73¾	73¾
8 Rum Ins 7s'59	79	79	79
20 Russ 5½ 1921	6½	6¾	6¾
1 Russ 5½s ctfs 1921	6¼	6¼	6¼
14 Stinnes 7s '36ww	82	82	82
12 Uni El Svc 7s '56	95	95	95
21 USW6½s A'37ww	84¼	84	84

†

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MERIDEN

Rockwell Silver Co.
35 MAPLE ST., MERIDEN, CONN.
Special Sales Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 1 to 5 P. M.
Silver deposited glass and china samples. Discontinued numbers and slightly imperfect articles, with and without silver.
Splendid Opportunity for Early Christmas Shopping

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 Meriden

BROWN'S BOOT SHOP
Matrix Shoe
10 High School Ave., Meriden

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court Street Telephone 1515

Middletown Fish Market
99 Center Street Phone 3020

SIMON EDELBERG
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Fur Remodeling
105 COLLEGE STREET
Phone 2217

LEATHER GOODS
of high quality
For Christmas Gifts
MURPHY'S LEATHER STORE
191 Court Street

JOHNSON & PETERSON STUDIOS
A Dozen Photographs Solve Twelve Christmas Gifts
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FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
126 Main Street Phones 600 & 2111

THE
Whalen Dress Shop
DRESSES—SLIPS
COATS—SUITS
178 Court Street, Young Building

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Paints and Wall Paper
"THE PAINT STORE"
Phone 1662 183 Court Street

Lerner's Fur Shop
Repairing, Remodeling
COLD STORAGE
501 Main Street Phone 403

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IVY CORSETS
Silk Lingerie and Hosiery
Middletown Savings Bank Building
Phone 2073

S. Cappello Barber Shop
358 MAIN STREET
5 BARBERS
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting a Specialty

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We have the largest assortment of Personal Cards in the city
SCHNEIDER'S
Next to Post Office

Leonard Herrmann's
WOMANS APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

Deposits, first five days of each month commence interest the first day of such month. Dividends/Interest now payable quarterly, February, May, August and November.
THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK

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R. W. Camp Co.
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Electrical Contracting and Supplies
Everything Electrical
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

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THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
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J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

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F. A. McMULLEN, Prop.
Try HORMEL'S CHICKENS *and* HAMS
they are delicious
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HOMEWET WASH LAUNDRY
Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

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BOOKS & GIFTS
& STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Morgan Kingsley & Thompson, Inc.
FLORKRAFT
Sanding Old Varnished Floors or New Without Fuss, Muss or Dust
Tel. 534 411 Main Street

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BOSTON STORE
"TREADEASY" SHOES for the well dressed woman
Quality Service Value
208 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

The Early Christmas Shopper Is the Wise Shopper
She avoids the Christmas rush.
She secures first choice of merchandise.
She insures prompt delivery of her parcels.
We Officially Open Our Store for Christmas Shopping November 16
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

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ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Portrait Photographer
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Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
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Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
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Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Interwoven Supreme Socks

Bright Sparkling Clean DOUBLE SCREENED COAL KOPPERS COKE
TRY US
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
3-0114 Office: 376 STATE STREET

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Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

"THE LIVE STORE"
They're Here
The Highmount Cravats
Made with double lining—ties better—wrinkles less.
$1.00
Made up in the newest patterns and popular shades
Johnson & Johnson "The Live Store"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

Ace Leather Sport Coats
An outstanding value, distinctive for style, nap and quality.
Children's .....$10.95 and $11.95
Misses' .....$12.95 and $14.95
Women's .....$14.95 and $19.95
Women's ¾ length Coats, $29.50, $32.50
Reliable Goods Lowest Prices
THE A. E. ALLING RUBBER CO.
7-9-13 Church Street
Liberty 5499

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
The Personal Touch in Holiday Gift Making
Some lovely suggestions from our Art-Gift and Fabric Sections for the woman who is adept at her needlework will delight the recipient of such a personal remembrance.

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STOLLER'S
1106 CHAPEL STREET
Special Selling of
FUR COATS
During November ¼ Off Regular Prices
Telephone 3-1596

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for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
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Pictures and Framing
Etchings, Mirrors, Prints
430 STATE STREET 7-4959

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
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ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream
and
Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

White
HABERDASHER
We carry a full line of Daniel Hays' Gloves
COLLEGE ST., opp. Hotel Taft

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MARY LYONS SPECIALTY SHOPPE
MILLINERY DRESSES
Miss Lyons, Mrs. C. H. Balzer, Mrs. A. Trinder
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NOXON THE HATTER
HATS CLEANED BLOCKED, REMODELED
CUSTOM-MADE HATS
94 Church St., 30 Years in Business

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

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HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

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Peterson NEW LONDON CONN.
Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

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Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

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TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Take home a box of Whitman's Sampler, famous since 1842
520 West Avenue NORWALK, CONN.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

All Auto Body Repairs
Fender Dents Removed
TILLY AUTO AND CARRIAGE WORKS
81 North Main Street, SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

OLD SILVER GLASS FURNITURE
NELLIE SPRAGUE LOCKWOOD
ANTIQUES
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POST ROAD NORWALK, CONN.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
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FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
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Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

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The New and Better Store
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M. Moltasch & Son Inc.
278 MAIN STREET
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Sportwear, Furs, Lingerie and Hosiery
Gift Studio, and a Modern Cold Storage

"Everything for the Home"
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Hardware and House Furnishings
General Electric Refrigeration

THE LOCKWOOD & PALMER COMPANY
92 Park Place, STAMFORD, CONN.

RUTH ALEXANDER
PROSPECT and FOREST STS.
The Shop That Combines Fashion With the Individual Requirements

FROCKS MILLINERY GOWNS
Tel. 3-7211

Your party can be made more enjoyable with the good things from the
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36 Bedford St., Stamford Tel. 4104

Christmas Cards, Toys, Dolls; a Beautiful Line of Gifts
Call and see them at
THE ODDITY GIFT SHOP
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GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Grocery Stores
22 Atlantic Street, Stamford Conn.
Near Broad Street

"Laundering the Careful Way"
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Office, 10-12 Summer Pl., Stamford

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

STAMFORD (Continued)

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Will Open November 9
at
25 BANK STREET
The C. O. Miller Co.
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Siegelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
A store of a Thousand Gifts

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

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A Real Treat Is in Store for You at Our
Thanksgiving Sale of Table Linens
and Our
Thanksgiving Sale of Silver Plated Table Ware
Both of them start this week, and extremely fine SPECIAL VALUES in both will be on sale.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

Daniel Hays Gloves
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

RED CROSS MATTRESSES
Sold Exclusively in Waterbury by
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Crane's
Fine Writing Papers
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

DEAN
The Florist
63 CENTER ST. Phone 558

The CANDY SHOP
36 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

TEMPLETON'S
for household electrical appliances, electric percolators, irons, toasters, waffle irons, egg poachers, bottle warmers, juice extractors, electric plates, vacuum cleaners, electric floor waxers.
68 E. MAIN STREET

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STATIONERY
for Business and Personal Use
219-223 East Baltimore Street

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ALBANY

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
Clothing for Men
Suits, $30.00 up
Topcoats, $25.00 up
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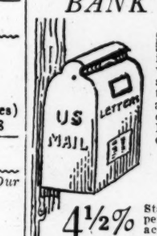

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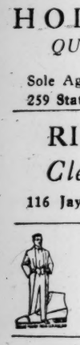
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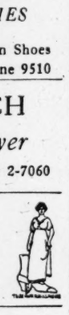

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: LUCY LARCOM.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American author. She was a devoted New Englander, never perfectly at ease away from what she termed her "home-corner of Massachusetts." There were eight children in the family, and, after the removal from Beverly to Lowell, Lucy went to work in the mills as a "doffer," which meant that she replaced the empty bobbins by full ones. Even in the midst of such prosaic work she was contributing her first published prose and verse to a little paper, called the Lowell Offering, edited by her sister. That early writing of hers testifies to the happiness and generosity which Lucy found among her associates at the mill. There, too, the girls had their literary club, to a meeting of which came, on one memorable day, the poet Whittier as an honored guest.

Somewhat later Lucy lived for a time with her sister, who had married and gone into the wilds of Illinois. The life was still that of the pioneer and Lucy contributed her share to its well-being by teaching school in a log cabin. By dint of much perseverance and hard service, she had contrived to perfect her own education, for as a child she had had only a few years at school. Later on, in her own state, she continued to teach, at first privately, then for six years at Wheaton Seminary at Norton, Mass., giving abundantly out of the store of her own wisdom so hardly come by. All through these experiences, somewhat surprisingly varied for such a quiet and unassuming woman, born in a quiet corner of the world, Lucy was giving her spare time to literary pursuits. She wrote for the Independent and the Congregationalist, for Our Young Folks and for St. Nicholas; she edited several volumes of selections from the poets. And then there were her own books, notably her original poems, published under the title, "Wild Roses From Cape Ann," and "A New England Girlhood," a charmingly fresh and naïve account of her own girlhood in Massachusetts.

In Lighter Vein

Annapolis Log
One Way to Hold That Line.

Better Still

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Husband: "I would be if they'd let me pay the installments by installments."—*Answers.*

Useful

Circus Manager: "What's wrong now?"

India Rubber Man: "Every time the Strong Man writes a letter he uses me to rub out the mistakes."—*Leeds Mercury.*

General Misunderstanding

The instructor in an evening class composed entirely of immigrants started to call the roll, when he sneezed.

Three of the class rose to their feet and shouted "Present!"

Clever

"Another new hat! How do you induce your husband to pay for them?"

"Quite simple—I go and see him at the office wearing the old thing I made myself."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Success

She: "Is your wife having any success in learning to drive the car?"

He: "Well, the road is beginning to turn when she does."—*Toronto Goblin.*

Asking For It

He was a very poor golfer, yet he had the nerve to ask the caddy how he liked his game.

"I still prefer golf, sir," said the caddy.—*Children's Newspaper.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Advertising writer who refers to hats as hattage, suits as suitage, and shirts as shirtage, avoids, we notice, any use of the general term, garb.

San Francisco Chronicle: Problem for Emily Post: Suppose both the guest and the hostess are waiting to see which fork the other will use first.

Humorist: A London jazz band is to appear in a talking picture. The trouble is that even in a talking picture a jazz band sounds just like a jazz band.

Eureka (Kan.) Herald: One invention that is badly needed is some sort of Maxim silencer for the neighbor's radio.

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO has learned to love—and only he—has learned to live.—HENRY CHURCHILL KING

Odds and Ends

The Work of Electricity

It has been figured that electricity in America runs 7,700,000 vacuum cleaners, 17,000,000 flatirons, 5,700,000 washing machines, and is the means of filling more than 1,000,000 ice chests.

Aids "Blind" Flying

A new instrument for airplanes eliminates the hazards of flying in a fog. Known as an "artificial horizon" it shows the plane's lateral and longitudinal position in relation to the earth.

Wood and Coal Heat

While the heat of a wood fire is estimated at from 800° to 1140° Fahrenheit, a coal fire gives a heat of 2400° Fahrenheit.

Comparisons

There are approximately 50,000 horses in daily use in New York City, according to the Merchants' Association. The number of taxicabs in use is 26,628.

FIRST PRACTICAL LAMP
The illustration shows the first practical incandescent lamp made in 1879.

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Take a Holiday

SUMMER was over. The sun, up there in the sky, seemed less warm. The autumn wind had laughed with glee and blown the leaves all off a tree. Like children after school is out, the leaves were running all about. Winter was coming, and the ant and the grasshopper,

"We'll Name Our Holiday 'Grace Grasshopper' After You," Said the Ant.

who kept house together in the ant's house, had got out all their winter things.

"It's a fine morning, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, opening the door. "Quite warm! Quite warm! warm, but not warm enough to sing and dance."

"So it is. So it is, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, coming to the door." Quite warm! Quite warm! But too late in the season to do any more work."

"Let us take a holiday, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "We deserve a holiday. In our different ways we have both been busy all summer. Why shouldn't we take a holiday?"

"Why shouldn't we, Sister Grasshopper?" agreed the ant.

"Before you can take a holiday, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "you have to make a holiday."

"I don't know, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "as I know just how to go to work to make a holiday."

"It's easy, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "First you select a day."

"Let's select this one, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "It's a nice day to make a holiday out of."

"And then you name it something, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "Like 'Fourth of July' or 'Giving Thanks Day' or 'George Washington.'"

"I have an idea, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "We'll name our holiday after you. We'll call it 'Grace Grasshopper.'"

"Oh dear me, now, Sister Ant!" said the grasshopper. "Let's name it after you. Let's call it 'Sarah Ant.'"

"I think it would be better to name it after somebody or something else, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Let's call it 'Insect Day.' Now what do we do next?"

"First you make a holiday, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "and then you take it. And the way you take it is to stop work and celebrate."

"But we have stopped work, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "We stopped work last week. And how does one celebrate? Dear me! Dear me! I never celebrated in my life."

"I've seen it done, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "The way to celebrate is to put on your best clothes and do something you like to do better than anything else."

"What I'd like to do, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "is to get in some more nice food for winter. We've got more than we will need, but I might get in some more."

"What I'd like to do, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "is to go about this nice warm day and dance and sing."

So the ant put on her best clothes and took a fine holiday getting in some more food for the winter. And the grasshopper put on her best clothes and took a fine holiday dancing and singing.

Missing Word Puzzle

The First Two Missing Words Sound Alike, but Are Spelled Differently. The Same Is the Case With the Next Two, and Also the Remaining Two. The Number of Dashes Indicate the Number of Letters in the Words. Can You Guess Them?

Key to Puzzle

Answers to letter "N" puzzle: Nine, nest, nail, nation, north, November, niche, net, note, natural, nineteen, number, name noun, natch, newspaper, note, notebook.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon Joan and I were playing with my ol' ball and every time I'd get it, away I'd go —
And for a minute or two there'd be a lively race around the lawn —
Then I'd have to stop and let her almost catch me a time or two —
And finally when she'd begin to show signs of not wanting to race me any more —
I'd run up and let her catch me and take the ball, after which the frolic would begin all over again —

Sharing

(From the Children's Newspaper, London)

Newark, N. J.

A PLEASANT thing happened to the workpeople in one of America's great shops the other day.

Some 235 men and women were called one by one into the office of their employer, Mr. Louis Bamberger, and greatly surprised they were, for they had no idea that such a summons was coming. Perhaps some were half afraid.

What Mr. Bamberger told them all was that he was grateful for their faithful service in the past, and he wished them each to accept a check. All these employees had been with the firm for 15 years or more, and the checks varied, but the total amount given away in cash and annuities that day came to more than $1,000,000.

How happily 235 men and women went home that night! What wonderful news they had for mothers and economical little wives and faithful friends! Added to their savings the windfall made all the difference.

Someone sent an ambitious boy to college. Someone else married the woman who had been waiting for him 10 years. Someone else decided to retire on her annuity and look after her mother. Someone else took his father for the first holiday he had been able to have for years.

Nobody quite knows why Mr. Bamberger suddenly decided to play the philanthropist. It may have had something to do with the recent amalgamation of his firm with another great department store. He knows that much of the success of the business, with its turnover of millions a year, is due to his own hard work, but he is honest enough to know that much of it is due to the faithful toil of other people.

The 235 are very glad that he remembered the good Arab saying, "Love me and tell me so sometimes."

Opportunity

San Francisco

A YOUNG Negro, blessed with a beautiful voice, has left San Francisco for London, where he will study for a year under a celebrated teacher. Then he will go to Germany for a second year of study and then to Paris for a third year.

This golden opportunity came around in a way that is reminiscent of a fairy tale. The young man was without the means to take up the studies that he is now entering upon. He was working in a modest capacity for a fire insurance company.

But there came to San Francisco on one of his periodical concert tours a celebrated singer of the young man's own race. Arrangements were made for an audition and the great singer was so much impressed with the young man's voice he set about making arrangements so that the young man might receive expert training abroad.

A financier in San Francisco guaranteed all the expenses of the young man's training abroad including his personal expenses from the time he left San Francisco until he should return, which also included support to the young man's family to the extent the young man himself had formerly provided.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the cheapest individual house that will meet the requirements of an average family in an American city?—*Housing Article* 20
2. What is Otis Skinner's opinion as to the opportunities for stage training today? —*News Section* 20
3. What should be taken into consideration in the selection of women's hats?— *Fashion Page* 20
4. What is one of the chief objections to many current college motion pictures?— *Odds and Ends* 20
5. What per cent of the United States has been topographically surveyed? — *Editorial Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Apostle

An apostle is one sent forth, a messenger; the word, of course, has specific application to the twelve chosen by the Way-shower who were to spread abroad his gospel.

The word is derived from the Greek ἀπόστολος (apostolos), "one sent forth or away," from ἀπό (apo), "off, from," and στελλειν (stellein), "to send."

Inasmuch as "disciple" means literally "a learner, follower," it stands to reason that "disciple" and "apostle" are not exact synonyms. It is necessary to be a "disciple," however, before one can set out to be an "apostle."

A-pos'-tle is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled a-pos'-'l, the *a* sounding as in sofa, o as in hot.

"And when it was day, he called unto him his disciples: and of them he chose twelve, whom also he named apostles." (Luke 6:13.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Freedom of Food and Seas

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S challenging proposal that food ships should be made free of any interference in time of war has already had one very beneficial effect. It has driven the issue of the freedom of the seas from the coverts of diplomatic silence.

The fact that American statesmen, whenever freedom of the seas has lately been broached at Geneva, or London, or Washington, seemed to be gingerly chary of facing the issue, has fostered the belief that this question contains a political explosive which the United States did not want to have set off. But now the President has boldly touched the match of public discussion to this "explosive" issue—and nothing has exploded! The freedom of the seas is not an issue to be timidly avoided, but frankly faced, and in the words of Mr. Hoover its solution must be reached "upon the anvil of debate." There is wisdom in the decision not to inject the issue into the London naval conference, but there is not wisdom in delaying further the development of a public opinion in the United States, in Great Britain, and elsewhere, which will transform this "age-old controversy" from a source of conflict between nations to an instrument of peace for the world.

President Hoover offers a forward-looking view and his contribution should have a special appeal to those nations like England, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and even France, whose food supplies are most instantly menaced by the outbreak of war. The guarantee that starvation as an instrument of warfare would not be tolerated by the world would in that proportion decrease the need of large naval forces with which to keep open the channels of imported food supplies.

Thus the President's proposal opens up a new aspect of naval reduction and at the same time carries with it important implications looking forward to a total dissolving of the traditional conflict over freedom of the seas. For, while it is a humanitarian act to provide the people of warring nations with the minimum supplies of sustenance, does it not logically follow that the time has also come when neither the United States nor any other country should provide warring nations with the money or munitions with which to prolong their struggle? The nations have renounced war, and with it they must renounce the support of war. In this fact rests, we believe, the ultimate solution of the freedom of the seas, for when the United States no longer finds it right to contribute the fuel of war to warring nations, the freedom of the seas becomes a common cause in the interests of peace. Then will the seas remain always free except when closed by voluntary agreement.

And now, as the President's Armistice Day address is being subjected to debate and analysis, it is not unlikely that one of his greatest contributions will not be what he said but what he left unsaid. For it may be noted that, while the President urged freedom of the seas for commerce in foodstuffs, he did not repeat the traditional claim of freedom of the seas for commerce in commodities other than contraband of war.

Education and More of It

A VISITOR from Mars landing in the United States might quickly conclude that the world is full of education. Yet there are countries inhabited by millions where modern schools have scarcely made a start. And now comes the news that in Rumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia the number of secondary schools has been reduced because the governments believe too many people are becoming educated and because even the political parties cannot create enough positions to give clerical work to the diploma holders. A large proportion of the schools in these three lands trains students chiefly for clerical work.

But the world is learning that we do not necessarily have education when the map is liberally dotted with fine school buildings. It is also finding that education does not unavoidably obtain when the curriculum is made so all-accommodating as to contain hundreds of courses. How can the United States boast of a true sense of education while crowds of youths are too often turned away from colleges because they do not possess certain special intellectual aptitudes; or while races other than the white, being widely prevented from studying, live with but little hope that they can enter any save a few lowly vocations? How can England boast while its best forms of education are for a few privileged classes?

No moral support is at hand for a government to decree that a large section of its inhabitants shall stay ignorant—that they must stifle aspirations and be content with menial labor. Neither will the ideals of democratic rule long permit a nation to confine any class or any race within its borders to a few lowly occupations. No Balkan, American, British or other state can fail to educate youth who are mechanically inclined as well as, and as proudly as, those who are professionally inclined. The Balkans cannot gain by withholding education from those who would make able farm managers and mining engineers, particularly while these countries are backward for want of these very workers. Long ago the world discovered that education could not be reserved to the clergy; later, that it could not be monopolized by the wealthy. The present generation bids fair to prove that the intellectuals cannot run away with the schools.

The mantle of favoritism can never hang well on the shoulders of education. The overconservative may preach limitation and cry for a more severe clamping down of some selective process. Calamity exponents in many countries may insist that there are soon going to be too many educated persons. But surely the solution is not less education, but a more wisely provided education, one that is more broadly conceived.

The Russian Paradox

RUSSIA has been much in the news of late, and in ways that emphasize the paradoxical, the almost inexplicable situation which has grown up in that country in these days of the Soviet's greatest power. For unquestionably, despite all forecasts of an early collapse, despite the certainty of the capitalistic world that a social system based upon the elimination of profit could not endure, the Soviet Government is today stronger than it ever has been. It is true that this strength is not due to the complete maintenance of the communistic theory of economic organization. Rather is it due in part to a partial abandonment of this theory, and even more to the fact that the majority of the Russian people are forced to submit to government by a minority. The recent almost wholesale executions of those who sought to evade the economic rulings of the state, or to protest against its political methods, emphasize the fact that the Government, strong as it is, finds its basis in force.

The newspapers have also published the story of enormous contracts for public work, for agricultural machinery, and for utility services being let to British and American contractors; the execution of men by the score for striving to make their farms economically profitable to themselves, and the establishment of a rationing system for food products, the effect of which, as set forth by the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is to reduce the supply of food available to the individual to a very uncomfortable minimum.

It would appear that in its war upon capitalism the Russian Government has been forced to put the people on war rations. The report, however, of the creation under centralized authority of some hundreds of thousands of farms which are to be scientifically tilled, and the purchase of 200,000 tractors for this service, would indicate that, whatever the present status of the Bolshevist Government in its economic war, it is preparing to increase its supplies, and thereby its strength in the future. But the whole situation; the wanton massacres under the name of legal executions; the seeming inability to feed the people; the readiness to let huge Government contracts to firms outside Russia; the attempted flight of thousands of Germans, who would flee from Soviet domination but who are being held up at the frontiers; the pitiable case of the intelligentsia, who brought on the revolution but who have been crushed by it; the utterly irreconcilable statements as to social and political conditions which the most conscientious observers from the United States bring out and publish in America; make the Russian enigma still the greatest one of modern history.

Views differ as to whether under these conditions recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States is advisable. Great Britain, which for a time withdrew its diplomatic representative, has appointed a new Ambassador to Moscow. There are those in Russia, discontented with the present condition, who claim that the renewal of recognition by the United States would have a salutary effect and make possible the exercise of influence upon the Russian Government which is today impossible. Perhaps it must all be left for time to work out.

A Word-of-the-Month Club

A RECENT speaker at an assemblage of business men made the point that what the American public needs today is a Word-of-the-Month Club, modeled somewhat after kindred organizations dedicated to the task of choosing suitable books at regular intervals for the edification of their subscribers.

The speaker went on to say that the word which seems to be on everyone's tongue today is "tempo," a convenient catchall to evaluate the progress of this industrial age.

The idea thus boldly announced has its good points which may be readily appreciated by men and women who want to keep up with latest fads and styles in shop talk and casual conversation. If a committee of experts could only be appointed, whose function it would be to ransack current books and magazines, choose the words and expressions best suited to the "tempo" of the times, for purposes of recommendation to subscribers, what a boon that would be to busy folk who grope for newly minted epigrams!

On the advent of autumn the discerning board might suggest "book conscious" or "busy in conference"; the next month, "fur-minded" or "run for a touchdown"; the following month, "lovely as a snowstorm." In this way each season of the year would be given solely to appropriate exploitation of a single happy phrase, to be discarded for a more suitable combination after four exciting weeks of linguistic enjoyment.

Are there any suggestions as to what popular expressions might be chosen just now for the Word-of-the-Month Club?

To the Stonebreaker

TARRED roads and concrete highways have driven from the countryside one of its former picturesque figures—the stonebreaker. Usually a man of sturdy stock, with goggles over his eyes and boyangs below his knees, the stonebreaker was to be found plying his trade by the side of the road, breaking the road metal with a hammer of slender but effective proportions, ready always for a friendly greeting from a chance passer-by. Time seemed no object. Yet he had an unerring recorder of labor in the cairn near which he stood. The pile of stones was a check on his industry, for he reckoned upon completing certain heaps between dawn and dusk.

Somber as the firs on a gray day, or gay as the laughing beeches when the mood was on him, he seldom showed his emotions, always wearing a patient, stolid look, and appearing oblivious to the beauty of the landscape around him. Not for him, it would seem, the daisy-patterned field in summer or the hill with the white scarf around its neck in winter. Click, click, click! The task was all-absorbing. Turn the stone. Break it. Turn the stone. Break it. Never-ending toil, it seemed, with the roads eating up the stones as fast as he could feed them. Cattle grazing in the pasture or birds wheeling in the sky might afford a bit of picture for the artist. But the stonebreaker—a canvas in himself.

Has the countryside gained by eliminating the stonebreaker? When he adorned the roads they were a pleasure to him who liked to trudge over highway from village to village, bent on a pleasant day of hiking. How sweet the air, how green the fields, how soft the needles from the pines! But the slow gait is no more. Swift, ever-swifter travel is the vogue. The dusty road is polished to accelerate the speed, and the never-ending roar of wheels and swish of tires have supplanted the click of the hammer. Gone is the stonebreaker, unsung, a striking figure in the relentless march of progress.

Reproductions Without Apology

FINE modern reproductions of beautiful antique furniture are often bought or owned with a feeling of apology, as if it were cheapening to possess objects of distinguished bearing but no pedigree. Their owners have a way of passing over them quickly, especially when with the man who goes in for ancient pewter, colonial highboys and other "finds." A suspicion of sham taints the air.

Yet many persons, although delighting in antique furniture of chaste design and rare origin, would be spending their incomes quite out of proportion in one direction if they put down for a single piece of furniture the amount necessary to place in their homes an antique of famous make. These same persons may have all the cultured appreciation of the antique owner for both the design and the romantic history of the piece, but must content themselves either with the extremely occasional "find" in the ordinary secondhand shop or with straight modern furniture.

So it is that because they appreciate the fine lines of the Chippendale or the Heppelwhite, many search out some of the well-made modern reproductions of these old beauties. The design is conscientiously followed. The wood is fine and true. The finish is genuine, richly bringing out the grain and mellow with soft lights. Without romance, to be sure, but beauty of form and workmanship is there—a beauty that has proved itself beyond the age of the cabinetmaker who first caught and fashioned it with his tools.

Perhaps the sincerity of the reputable antique dealers was originally responsible for the contempt that long ago attached itself to reproductions. To be fair, however, it should be recalled that this was because unscrupulous dealers in antiques put them on the market as genuine, hoodwinking the unwary. As a result it was the unskilled antique hunter and often the man with little cultural background who found himself possessing the fakes. The well-made modern reproduction is not in this category. It pretends nothing. It is proud of itself. The man who owns it inherits none of the disparagement cast in the direction of the sham.

There are, it must be confessed, persons who would rather own a piece of furniture that is thoroughly ugly but ancient, than to have a modern Governor Winthrop that is a joy to live with but that has recently left the factory. Beauty of line and proportion is apart from their thought. Age is the sole criterion. Possibly the romance of former ownerships atones, to their satisfaction, for the looks.

But to the owner of fine modern reproductions, beauty of design matters mightily. He would have age and the mellow romance of history if he could—may have them some day, perhaps, when he sees his way clear. Meanwhile, the possessor of a famous Chippendale should find in him a potential companion, embracing common interests, delighting in excellence; and the owner himself, as he tucks his income into the many places where it may belong, has every right to enjoy and display, without a vestige of apology, his genuine reproductions.

Editorial Notes

Current efforts for world peace and the formation of a United States of Europe make the words of Victor Hugo in 1849 read like a prophecy:

> The day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in a public museum as an instrument of torture, and people will be astonished that such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two large groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in the presence of one another extending the hand of fellowship across the sea. This shall be the story of the right religion.

What a dream that must have seemed eighty years ago—even more of a dream than some of the splendid things we can look forward to today!

Of all the Armistice Day observances throughout the world, few, if any, more practically embodied its basic idea than the dedication of the Ambassador Bridge arching the Detroit River between Canada and the United States. It is particularly significant, moreover, that although it is the largest suspension bridge in the world, both the American and the Canadian speakers at the dedication saw in it rather the bond which it represents.

Airplanes took a party of prospectors to the arctic wilds of the Canadian north, but their gasoline gave out and they reached civilization by dog sledge; being a modern adaptation of the sayings, "Swift as the night" and "Slow but sure."

If a professorship of leisure should be established for recreational purposes as advocated by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, it might be well to warn against overemphasis.

No, motorists, that line down the center of the highway is not for straddling purposes.

A short way to spell "success"—w-o-r-k.

Introducing Arthur William

I MADE Arthur William's acquaintance, or perhaps I should say, I first heard his voice, in the shop of a Chinese animal dealer in Singapore. The shop was hot, dark, and evil-smelling, and to this discomfort was added the unpleasant possibility of walking into a leopard, or treading on a half-grown crocodile or python. Having successfully avoided these hazards, I was suddenly brought up "all standing," as a sailor would say, by hearing at my feet the voice of one protesting vigorously at the indignity and discomfort of his lot.

The protest—a mixture of growl, snarl, and pitiful whine—made me think of a puppy playing make-believe that he was a very fierce grown dog. Gradually, as my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I made out a black, furry object, with a splash of white on his chest, chained to a post, his teeth bared in a snarl—and Arthur William and I became acquainted.

He was a young Malayan honey bear, hardly more than a baby, and standing, perhaps, a foot high when on all fours. Now the last thing in the world that I wanted was a bear. At that time the care of such an animal was almost as embarrassing to me as an elephant would have been, for I was staying with friends before returning to my ship, and I felt quite sure that they did not in the least need a bear; and though I had no doubts as regards Arthur William's popularity with the sailors, I had also no doubts at all as to the extreme disfavor with which the commander would view such an addition to the ship's company.

However, Arthur William settled the matter in his own way, for he stood up on his hind legs, literally begging to be taken away from that dark and noisome den. The appeal was quite irresistible, and after some bargaining I became the proud but somewhat self-conscious possessor of a bear, complete with collar and chain—and Arthur William adopted a seafaring career.

* * *

The next step was to take him to my friend's house and introduce him to his temporary, but unsuspecting, host. Here my troubles began, for Arthur William, having been brought up in the depths of a Malayan jungle, viewed with grave suspicion anything that traveled on wheels, and as he was very dirty, I had no desire to carry him—indeed, I doubt very much whether at that early stage of our friendship we really knew each other well enough for such familiarity.

The only alternative was to walk, and Arthur William followed close at my heeels like a dog, wagging his great head, which at that early age seemed much too big for his body, solemnly from side to side. Soon the duet attracted a chorus, and I found myself blushingly leading an ever-increasing procession, Chinese, Malay, and Tamil, to the gate of my friend's garden, through which, to my great relief, the chorus did not attempt to follow. I felt that a really satisfactory explanation of the presence of a bear in my friend's garden was difficult enough, without the added complication of a procession across the well-kept lawns.

* * *

Arthur William liked that garden; liked the grass of the lawn, which seemed just made for a bear to roll on, and liked to stretch his claws on the trees. It was while rolling happily on the grass, and turning head over heels in his delight, that Arthur William first attracted our host's attention, which perhaps was fortunate, for it resulted in quite an enthusiastic welcome, and soon he was comfortably bedded down on a heap of clean straw in the stable.

The next question to be considered was that of his food, and as neither of us knew anything at all about the diet or habits of bears, it became necessary to experiment. But there was no difficulty. Everything that was offered him to eat or drink was accepted with enthusiasm, but he liked sweet things best, and it was soon found that the possession of a can of condensed milk was his idea of paradise. The procedure was to punch a couple of holes in the top and then give him the can, when he would sit up on his hind legs like a dog, and throwing his head well back would suck noisily until the can was empty. No one ever succeeded in taking the can away from him as long as a drop of milk remained in it.

* * *

On board ship Arthur William settled down very quickly, and seemed quite happy, but was somewhat exclusive. He would let me do anything I liked with him, but did not care about being handled by others, though he was always ready to accept honey, or milk, or jam, from anyone. His general attitude to the world was, "you mind your business and I will mind mine." This attitude of exclusiveness led Scotty, the dog, into trouble. Scotty was a dog of doubtful pedigree, distantly related to an Aberdeen terrier, who, when he caught sight of Arthur William sitting in the sun on a coil of rope, advanced to investigate this strange beast.

Scotty showed his ancestry in the extreme wariness of his approach, and was evidently prepared to evade attack from either claw or fang. But Arthur William did the unexpected. He paid no attention at all until Scotty came within range of his paws, and then he just boxed his ears and took no further notice of him! The unexpectedness of this method of attack seemed to have a most demoralizing effect, and Scotty, thoroughly chastened, never again attempted any familiarities.

After some months of seafaring, during which time Arthur William increased considerably in strength and stature, a friend thought it would be nice to have him live in the country. I felt that would be more congenial for a bear than life at sea, and so it was settled that we should meet at the house of a mutual friend about 100 miles away, and halfway to his new home—I with Arthur William in a packing case, and he with a car in which to transport him to his destination.

When moving day arrived Arthur William was, with great difficulty and the exercise of some guile, "boxed" in his packing case, and it was arranged that my steward should take the box to the train and meet me there half an hour before its time of departure.

On my arrival I saw an excited crowd beginning to assemble, and my heart sank, for I guessed what had happened. A careless porter, blissfully unconscious of the contents of the box he was carrying, had dumped it heavily on the ground, breaking the lid sufficiently for the indignant occupant to get one paw out, and at the time of my arrival Arthur William was half in and half out, and fighting with tooth and claw to get free, while a very agitated steward was attempting, most ineffectually, to sit on the lid of the box to prevent his escape.

* * *

There was nothing for it but to take Arthur William out of the box, and to lead him on a chain, but there was the unforeseen complication that he now had to have a railway ticket, and I had no idea of the proper procedure. However, I left him, more or less pacified, with my steward, while I went to make inquiries.

First I buttonholed a porter and said: "I have a bear that I want to take to Newcastle . . . ," when, to my astonishment, he interrupted me in a most unconcerned way, as if the buying of tickets for bears was quite a normal, everyday occurrence, and said: "This way, sir, please," leading me to a large room filled with baby carriages of every description, "which one is yours?"

I explained that it was a bear, not a baby, that I was in charge of, and he looked at me blankly, and said: "Bear? I don't know nothing about bears. You'd better go down them stairs and see the man who looks after the live stock." Patiently I sought this man, and patiently I recited: "I have a bear that I want to take to Newcastle . . ."

"You've got a what?!!!" said he.

"A bear—b e a r, bear—and I want to take it to Newcastle."

"I don't know anything about bears—hey, Dan," calling out to a man in an office across the way, "there's a gentleman here wants to take a bear to Newcastle."

Dan gravely consulted a book of regulations, and then said: "There's nothing about bears in the regulations. Would you be willing to call it a dog?" I replied that I would gladly call it anything he liked, if he would only give me a ticket.

"Well, now, what kind of a dog would you be calling it?"

"Oh, just a black dog," I said. And for the sum of two shillings Dan presented me with a ticket on which was written, "one black dog," with the added information that he was permitted to travel by train from Sydney to Newcastle.

By this time it was getting late, and I had just time to collect a protesting Arthur William, hustle him into the dog box on the train, which mercifully was unoccupied by any other "dog," and jump onto the train, where Joan, who was also going to stay with my friends, was already seated. With a sigh of relief I settled down to four hours of peace, and explained the circumstances of Arthur William to Joan.

* * *

On arrival at Newcastle, I found that the peace of the journey was as the calm that is found in the center of a cyclone, and as soon as the train stopped, my troubles started. It was raining in torrents; the friend who was to have met us with his car did not come; and while Joan looked for him, every other vehicle in the place drove off except an ancient and very dilapidated hansom cab, with perhaps reasonable room for two people, but with little room for their baggage, and still less for a bear.

However, there was nothing for it but to charter this cab to drive our somewhat mixed party two miles or so to the house. While Joan was occupied with transportation problems, I was engaged in retrieving Arthur William from the dog box. As I walked along the railway platform in the semidarkness, a stranger walked with me, chatting of this and that, until we passed under a light, and he suddenly caught sight of Arthur William. "What in the world, what's that?!" he exclaimed. Wearily I replied: "It's a bear—b e a r, bear—," but he had gone, and I never saw him again.

In the cab the problem of transport quickly became acute. Arthur William, in the course of his seafaring career, had accepted steam as a propellant. He would probably have accepted with reasonable calm an internal combustion engine. But a vehicle drawn by a strange animal with four legs, and a tail that kept swishing close to his face, was more than he could stand.

He seemed to feel that, whatever happened, he just must get out and walk. And so he fought—fought every inch of the way, every second of that journey—not actually using either teeth or claws, though the former were often bared within an inch of my face; but with all the strength of his powerful body, and arms, and legs, growling, snarling, protesting, and occasionally lifting up his voice in a wail of impotent fury. Joan, incidentally, nursed all the baggage, and effaced herself as much as possible.

That we arrived at our destination intact was largely due to the fact that the horse appeared to dislike Arthur William's company every bit as much as Arthur William disliked the horse's, and the cab traveled faster than it had probably ever done before. But it was a sorry group that alighted from that cab. Joan, who had been partly sheltered by the baggage from the rain and from the battle, was the most respectable looking. Arthur William was bedraggled, wet, and dirty, and highly indignant at the awful affronts which had been offered him. And I, hotter, dirtier, and more disheveled looking than either.

And we had forgotten to tell our host that we were bringing a bear with us!

H. P. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Some News We Suppress

"ANYTHING that the good Lord will permit to happen we will publish." Such in substance was the terse statement of policy advanced years ago by one of the pioneers in sensational journalism. It has stood too long, we believe, as a standard or excuse for the publication of lurid or nauseating reading matter that makes the front pages of many large papers extremely distasteful to intelligent readers.

Editors who are more interested in the circulation statement than in the social consequences of their work have long considered it ethical to publish all the news, whether it is fit or unfit for publication. But we feel that this is a distortion of the very meaning of the word ethics. It is a simple rule to substitute for good judgment and common decency.

Every intelligent editor must suppress much news. Details of crime that are suggestive, or repulsive, that stimulate unbalanced minds to deeds of violence, have no place in a well-managed journal. Accounts of the indiscretions of youths, details of brutal acts that serve no purpose other than to satisfy the morbid curiosity of immature minds—these and many other things that do happen in life have no place in a clean paper that seeks to have a wholesome influence on its community.

Suppression of a piece of news is not unethical conduct per se on the part of an editor. Everything depends upon the motive that prompted its suppression. Suppression of news is wrong if dictated by fear or favor. It is right if prompted by a desire to make the paper a force for good in its community.

Guided by this doctrine, the editor of the Carter County Herald does sometimes suppress a piece of news.—*Carter County* (Ky.) *Herald.*

Farthest Way Closest

ANYONE who tunes in on a Saturday night on the radio station sending personal messages to the lonely men scattered far and wide over the great Canadian and Alaskan Northwest will realize that the isolation of individuals is rapidly coming to its end.

It is related that the newspaper sponsoring the Byrd expedition to the antarctic checks the messages it receives from him on its own radio station by having one of its employees receive them also at his own station a few miles away in a near-by state.

Recently, as the story goes, it desired to communicate by telephone with this checker, but could get no response to its call because he was listening to Byrd. Thereupon it radioed to Byrd to tell the checker to answer his telephone, and in a few moments the checker was reporting to the newspaper that he had heard from the antarctic that the office wanted him.—*O. K. Davis, in The North American Review.*

Fashions in Names

IT is said that we are as old as we look. It is equally true that we are as old as we are called—that is, if parents follow fashions in names and bestow the favorite of the the year on their infants. It has been observed that smart people, so far from finding fantastic Christian names to suit a world of pagan pleasures, are now returning to titles which have an air of being laid up in lavender.

The 1929 vintage of Mayfair babies will have, for instance, on its feminine side a large number of Sarahs and Sophias and Virginias. Girls' names seem to carry a period label more plainly than those of boys, and it is possible to trace the vogue down the years and assess the ages of Dorothy, Gladys, Joan and Pamela. Now it seems that the Dianas and Pamelas are all at school, and that the nurseries are full of Marys and Anns, with Sarah and Sophy just learning to walk.

It is said that Victorian favorites are now going to be the top-price features in the "first edition" market, and that a hearty appetite for Victorian furniture is likely to replace the present passion for Queen Anne and walnut, which in turn drove oak from the place of privilege. Accordingly, it is only suitable that a mother who has just been purchasing candelabra and wax fruits on a generous scale should have a Miss Sophia in readiness to sit beneath and among them.

Whether she will persuade Miss Sophia to adopt Victorian virtues is another matter. But, at any rate, she is creating the right atmosphere in word as well as in wax.—*Manchester Guardian.*